

The
**AMERICAN
RIFLEMAN**



Published By
The National Rifle Association of America
Incorporated 1871

JANUARY, 1937

25 CENTS

Lady Champion RELIES ON PETERS .38 SPECIAL "TARGET" WAD-CUTTER



New Champion—Mrs. Esther Sichler,
Los Angeles, California

**Runs 19 Consecutive
Tens—Setting New
Record of 199 x 200**

A NEW lady champion came into the spotlight when Mrs. Esther Sichler won the Championship Cup at the Southern California Revolver League Matches November 15, with a new record of 199 x 200 points with Peters .38 Special "Target" Wad-Cutter cartridges.

Starting with a nine, she ran 19 consecutive tens, which is the highest score ever recorded on the cup she is holding and which has been up for monthly competition for the past three years and contested for by the best lady shots in the country.

Superior accuracy and smooth moderate recoil make Peters .38 Special "Target" Wad-Cutter cartridges ideal for the fair sex.

**1887-1937 PETERS ANNIVERSARY
— 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS —**

PETERS



REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Dept. A-26, Bridgeport, Conn.

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Rifle Remington News



BRIDGEPORT, CONN. JANUARY, 1937

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO SHOOT

PALMA MATCH SHOOTERS GREET NEW YEAR WITH NEW VICTORIES

Eric Johnson and Henry Haase add final wins to long string of 1936 Remington triumphs!

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Eric Johnson, Hamden, Conn., and Henry Haase, Hartford, helped usher out the old year by cleaning up at the Connecticut State Matches. Johnson took the 100-yard iron sight and the iron sight aggregate. Haase was tops in the 200-yard any sight match.

These victories came as a fitting climax to a year that saw Palma Match, Kleanbore and Model 37 (Remington's new target rifle) sweep shoot after shoot, set record after record, win title after title. Here are just a few of the outstanding triumphs:



ERIC JOHNSON

New York City Metropolitan. Sam Moore scored 500 x 500 with 36 X's in a dead-heat. In this same shoot 24 out of the 34 possibilities were made with Palma Match. George Pask made the smallest group and shot 41 X's.

St. Petersburg. Bill Schweitzer won the hotly contested National Mid-Winter Championship with "VEEZ 73." Later he won the Dewar at Sea Girt.

Intercollegiate Team Championship went to the Palma Match shooting team of Carnegie Tech.

Camp Perry. The big news was the 200 x 200 with 14 X's scored by A. F. Goldsborough at 200 yards with a Model 37 to establish a new world's record! Remington shooters predominated on the Dewar, R. W. S. and Railway Teams. W. J. Summerall won the Preliminary Dewar and the 50-Meter Event. The Lyman Trophy went to Palma Match shooters Bill

Schweitzer and "Bud" Lippencott.

Camp Ritchie. Bill Schweitzer took the 100 yard iron-sight and tied for first in the Camp Perry Special. A. J. Thill and T. G. Arnold captured the Eastern Two-Man Team. George Sheldon tied for first in the Palma Individual.

State and Sectional Championships fell by the dozen. Alabama—T. K. Lee. California—O. N. McClintock. Southern California—J. O. Miller. Georgia—W. J. Summerall. Illinois—Wes Hansche. Massachusetts—Eric Johnson. Ohio Indoor—Sam Bond. Oklahoma—Thurman Randle shooting a Model 37! Oregon—Glenn Stotts.

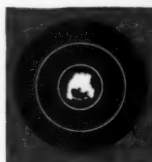
Middle-Atlantic Championship—Eric Johnson. **Mexican & Central American Championship**—J. B. Adams. **Mid-West Championship**—A. J. Burtcher. **Western Smallbore Championship**—Al Ljutic. **Bisley (England)**—W. V. Knight. **Niagara Frontier Championship**—Arthur Blensinger.

It's all ancient history now—but a mighty good indication of the way the wind will blow in 1937. Start off the year right—with Palma Match and a Model 37 Remington .22 target rifle!

"HOT" TARGETS FORECAST YEAR OF CLOSE SHOOTING

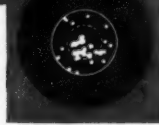
Here are a few groups picked from an assortment of targets recently shot with Remington ammunition. Look them over now! They're a good indication of what 1937 competitive shooting is going to be like.

OFFHAND at 50 ft. E. M. Farris produced this 5-shot possible with a Model 37 and Kleanbore ammunition at Portsmouth, Ohio.

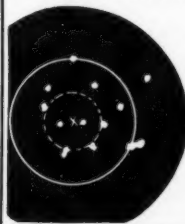


ALL X's in this 200 x 200 shot by Frank L. Frohm at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

400 x 400 at 100 yds. (composite) by George Sheldon of Poughkeepsie, a member of the 1931 Bisley Small Bore Team. "VEEZ 73" helped!



THE TARGET OF THE MONTH



2" GROUP AT 200 YARDS (15 shots) fired on a 100-yd. target by Charles Hamby of Atlanta, Ga., with Palma Match. It takes holding, wind "doping" and ammunition to make groups like this!

Each month Remington will reproduce what is in our opinion "The Target of the Month." Only conditions: 1. It must be fired under N. R. A. rules. 2. Be witnessed by two people. 3. Be fired within one month previous to the time it was mailed to us. 4. Be fired by a Remington ammunition or rifle. Send in "hot" targets to Frank Kahrs, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.



CHARLES HAMBY

POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by FRANK KAHRS



Sometimes I think there's nothing that can stir the blood of a true rifleman like a real old-fashioned turkey shoot. George Lambert of Peters just let me look at a letter from J. C. Fish, Secretary of the Chillicothe Rifle Club, Texas, telling about one of the finest turkey shoots the south has ever seen. Fish shot "VEEZ 73" in the morning and Tackhole in the afternoon in honor of the representatives of the two companies that assisted him in putting on the shoot. Result—Fish dined on Turkey!

Some of the boys called my attention to the fact that on some of the "VEEZ 73" bullets the wax has turned white in the cannulures. We immediately called a meeting on this and after much discussion decided not to charge anything extra for the white bullets. Seriously, though, don't use this white wax stuff as an alibi—it just doesn't hold water. Look at that two-inch group at 200 yards sent in by Charlie Hamby and you'll see why.

Frank Patterson of Hutchinson, Kansas, sends us a mighty interesting letter about his "shooting family." Mrs. Patterson just won the ladies' pistol match at the Kansas State Peace Officers' shoot (using Kleanbore .22's) for the third time. Allen Floyd Patterson, 15-year-old Kleanbore shooter, is the present Kansas State Junior Small Bore Champion. And to top it off, it seems that there are "two more sons who are also marksmen!"

Speaking of this Kansas Peace Officers' shoot I mustn't forget to add that the winner of the main .38 pistol event was William B. Kirkpatrick, of Topeka.

I'm playing with the idea of starting a "Tyro Target of the Month." For instance, J. Wallace Gore of Baltimore sent me a fine 499 x 500 that he shot with "VEEZ 73."

In closing, let me wish you all a Happy New Year—may your tribe increase (and your groups decrease)!



SHOOT A MODEL 37 IN 1937!



Canada: Corporal W. V. C. Chisholm. Oklahoma: Mrs. P. Josserand. Missouri: Claude E. Roderick. England: Target by A. V. Bugler. Kansas: John F. Mardock. Washington: Mrs. Alice H. Bull.

Far and Wide They Win Success With **WINCHESTER** MODEL 52 and EZXS

Mountie "Out-Possibles" Canada's Best

AT OTTAWA, Canada, during the 1936 Annual Small Bore Matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, the only "double possible" made in any individual match was shot at 50 and 100 yards by Corp. William V. C. Chisholm, of the Sarnia Detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

In the week's shooting, Corporal Chisholm took second place in the Grand Aggregate, with a score of 1372. In the International Dewar Team Match he made the fifth highest ranking score for the Canadian team. In all matches he used a heavy barrel Winchester Model 52 Target rifle and Winchester EZXS.

Incidentally, the shooters making the three highest scores for Canada's 20-man team in the International Dewar Team Match all used Winchester Model 52 rifles. Their scores: Lieut. James Boa, 397; Mrs. H. C. Wreford, 395; Lieut. W. J. Young, 395.

Monettians Take Oklahoma Championship

FROM Monett, Mo., in October, down to the 1936 Annual Small Bore Matches of the Oklahoma Rifle Association at Okmulgee went H. H. Cruise, Mrs. P. Josserand, Pete Josserand, and Claude E. Roderick, members of the Monett Rifle & Revolver Club, the last named being the Club's president. And with their heavy barrel Winchester Model 52s and Winchester EZXS, they neatly lifted the Oklahoma State Small Bore Four Man Team Championship. Took the trophy out of the state for the first time in 11 years! Mrs. Josserand also took the Oklahoma Ladies' State Championship, for its first trip out of the state. The Monett team's score, over the Dewar course, was 1559. Mrs. Josserand's score in the Ladies' Match, 198.

Southwest Missouri Clean-Up

FORTNIGHT earlier, in the rainy sixth annual Southwest Missouri Small Bore Tournament, held at Monett, the Josserands, Roderick, Paul T. Holland and James J. Randall, all of the Monett club and all shooting heavy barrel Winchester Model 52s and Winchester EZXS, won seven out of the nine first prizes, also two High Tyro prizes, and three Seconds. Roderick won the 50-yard and 100-yard Championships and the 200-yard Metallic Sights re-entry—scores respectively 100-5Xs, 98-6Xs and 99. Mrs. Josserand was First in the 200-yard Small Bore Wimbledon, with 192-3Xs, and first in the Grand Aggregate with 390 x 400. Runner-up in the same two events, Jack Rogers, of Neosho, Mo., shooting a Winchester 52-Titherington and Winchester EZXS. Holland took the 50-yard Metallic Sights re-entry with 100-6Xs, and Randall the 100-yard Metallic Sights re-entry with 97-4Xs.

And the Kansas State Championship

LIKE the Oklahoma state shoot, the Kansas State Small Bore Championships, at Hutchinson, are tough enough to draw excellent competition—and nothing else but—from outside the state. But no outsider was good enough to take the 1936 Individual Championship. John F. Mardock, home state and town marksman, was the winner, with 397 x 400. Mardock used a heavy barrel Winchester Model 52 Target Rifle and EZXS.

A 20-Shot Possible From England

SHOOTING his heavy barrel Winchester Model 52 Target rifle and Winchester EZXS ammunition, on September 27 last A.

V. Bugler, Epsom, England, made the 20-shot 100-yard "possible" target shown above—one of the smallest targets shot with metallic sights to be awarded a Winchester brassard.

Florida "Cold-Rifle" Match Victor

AT Clearwater, Fla., in the Florida Summer Small Bore Championships, was a "Cold Rifle" Special match—100 yards, cold rifle, no sights, iron sights, 10 shots off-hand, 10 shots prone. The victor, Victor O. Wehle, of St. Petersburg, scored 185. He also took First in the 50 Meter Metallic Sights match, shot the high score for the winning team in the Two-Man Dewar Team match, and won the High Aggregate, score 780. His equipment, a Winchester Model 52 Target rifle and Winchester EZXS ammunition.

Washington State Small Bore Champion

WRITES distinguished marksman Mrs. Alice H. Bull, of Seattle, Wash.: "My introduction to Winchester EZXS combined with my heavy barrel Model 52 was the most satisfactory meeting I have yet had. At the Washington State Small Bore Matches in June, this combination of EZXS and my 52 won the Grand Aggregate and title of Washington State Small Bore Champion. My score was 493 x 500.

"That same highly satisfactory combination of EZXS and the Model 52 also brought me a 98 on the 100-yard International target, which won the Burnett Trophy match, one of the individual matches in the state shoot.

"I had spent several weeks in trying out every type of fine target ammunition, and my targets consistently showed that in my gun EZXS made the finest groups."

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 85, No. 1

JANUARY, 1937

N. R. A. SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION: Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A., and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

TECHNICAL DIVISION: Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

CLUB SERVICE DIVISION: Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION: Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

COMPETITIONS DIVISION: Conducts a year-round program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

POLICE DIVISION: Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen."

Officers of

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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Courtesy MRS. D. M. STAMM, Elwood City, Pa. Picture taken at Alameda Park, Butler, Pa.

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Published monthly by the National Rifle Association of America, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Lister, *Managing Editor*; L. J. Hathaway, *Editor*; F. C. Ness, F. L. Wyman, *Associate Editors*; F. A. Moulton, *Advertising Manager*. 25c per copy. By subscription \$3.00 a year in U. S. and Possessions, and throughout North and South America; two years \$5.00; foreign \$3.60 a year; two years \$6.50. Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Thirty days' notice required for change of address. Copyright, 1937, by the National Rifle Association of America.

POWDER SMOKE

Legislation in 1937

CONGRESS convenes this month. Most of the forty-eight State Legislatures will be in session during the Winter and Spring.

The Office of the Attorney General of the United States has already publicly indicated its intention of going to Congress with the request that the present Federal Firearms Act be amended and broadened so as to require the federal licensing of manufacturers and dealers in pistols and revolvers, and the registration by all individuals of *all* pistols and revolvers in their possession.

Advance propaganda has already been released to the newspapers to provide the necessary "build-up" to secure favorable action from Congress. Undoubtedly State Legislators will be affected by this propaganda. They will be further encouraged by local "statements" issued from the offices of some U. S. Marshals and U. S. Assistant District Attorneys who will follow the lead of their headquarters office in Washington, so that the customary number of State anti-firearms laws may be expected to be pressed for passage.

It has been announced that there will be further efforts at "neutrality legislation." Americans, without exception, are favorable to any *sane* attempt to legislate this country clear of foreign wars—the danger to the shooter lies in the probability that "neutrality" laws will be drafted, through carelessness or intent, in such manner as to have the practical effect of disarming the average citizen. Some such thing occurred with respect to handloaded ammunition when the present "Neutrality Act" was passed, and one task of the National Rifle Association in 1937 is going to be to secure a clarification of this Act so that it will not affect the American target shooter.

Unfortunately, the problem has been complicated and rendered more serious this year by the appearance of the "Magnum" revolver. The manner in which this gun has been publicized—the stories of its bone-smashing killing power, its "armor-piercing" abilities, its "long-range" accuracy—have built up a fear of the gun and cartridge (should crooks arm with it)

which is resulting in a demand for regulatory legislation. Some of the demand comes from law-enforcement agencies which have, up to this time, been entirely reasonable and friendly toward the idea of civilian pistol shooting as a sport and property-defense measure.

Legislation placing the Magnum in the "registered" class of arms as now required for machine guns and sawed-off shotguns is definitely in prospect. Inasmuch as the gun performs no practical function for the sportsman which cannot be as well or better performed by arms of standard type, it is impossible to defend the Magnum against legislation which would have the practical effect of limiting its sale to agents of the Federal, State, and local police. Unfortunately, legislators are not technically acquainted with firearms. One handgun is the same as another to them, so that the half-factual, half-fictional publicity already given the Magnum will place in the hands of the proponents of anti-gun legislation a powerful lever with which to move public opinion toward a law restricting *all* guns, all gunners, and all dealers in and manufacturers of firearms.

The National Rifle Association hopes that Senator Copeland will again introduce his Federal Firearms Act. This is a sane law aimed at the crook and applying the provisions of such laws as the National Stolen Property Act to the interstate shipment and transportation of firearms of *any* description by *criminals*—and only by criminals. The principles of the Copeland Act will also be urged upon the various State Legislatures in which the subject of firearms legislation may arise.

Definite progress in the direction of securing careful, sensible consideration of firearms regulatory acts in both State Legislatures and Congress has been made in the past few years. The "Magnum" has created a new situation which once again makes the Association's task nearly as difficult as it was several years ago. The answer to the problem now is the same as it was then—continued national unity and expanded organization of the shooters of America behind the experienced leadership of the National Rifle Association.

The **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

JANUARY, 1937

Problems as Well as Progress Expected in 1937

By C. B. LISTER

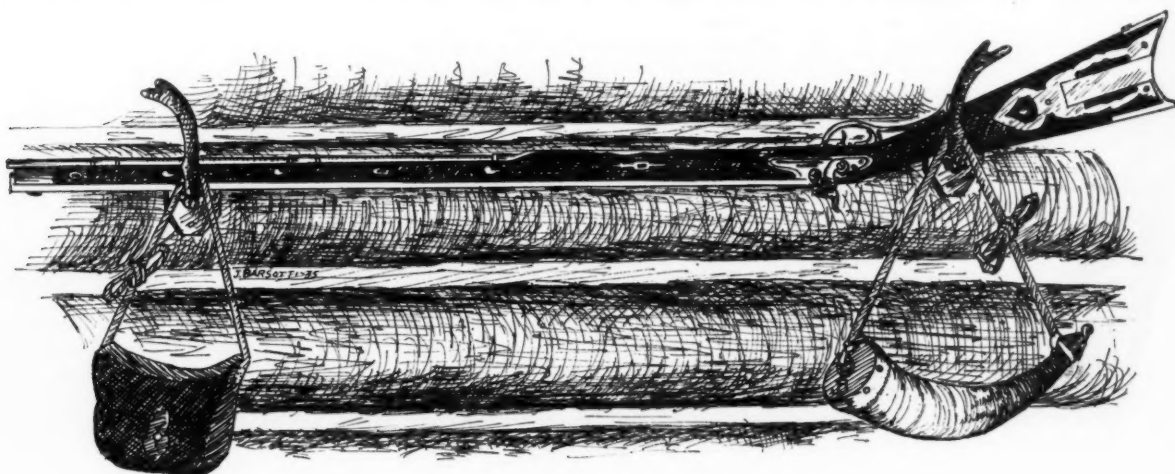
BECAUSE this, the first issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN in the new year, is actually turned over to the printer almost a month before the end of the old year, we cannot give our readers a complete report of the accomplishments of their Association during 1936, or its status as of the close of the year. We can, however, describe some of the problems which will be faced during 1937, and some of the plans which have been made to further the progress of the rifle and pistol-shooting game.

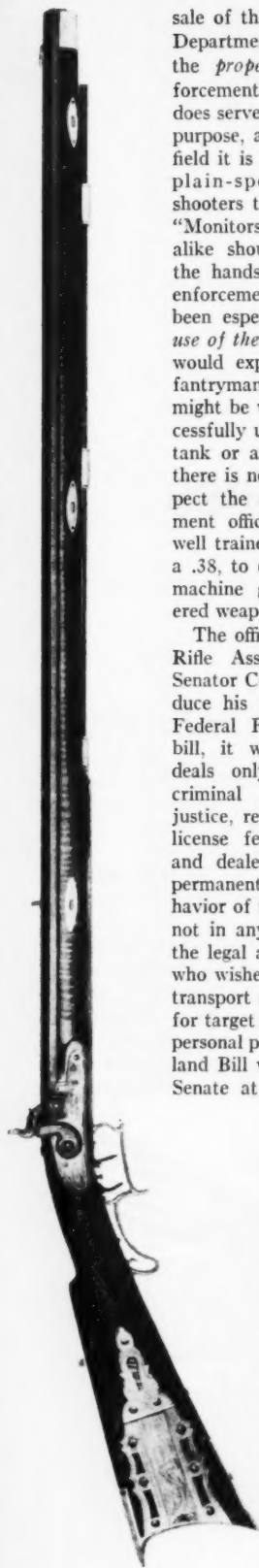
Legislation

Foremost in the minds of most shooters this month as Congress convenes is undoubtedly the question: "What may be expected in the way of new attempts at Federal firearms legislation?" The situation is clearer this year in advance of the convening of Congress than it has been at any time in the past. First, there is the announced intention of the United States Attorney General's Office to seek an amendment to the existing

Federal Firearms Act so as to bring under the tax and registration provisions of that law all pistol and revolver manufacturers and dealers, and all *individual citizens* who possess pistols or revolvers. In other words, under the probable leadership of Assistant Attorney General Keenan, another effort is to be made to put into effect the same Federal Law as that which was turned down by Congress during the winter of 1933-34.

The situation in regard to this proposed law has been made more difficult this year, as is mentioned editorially in this issue, by the advent of the so-called "Magnum" revolver. In view of the fact that the Magnum is, from the standpoint of the sportsman, definitely in the "freak" class of weapon, and inasmuch as the hunting of big game with a one-hand gun is definitely *not* within the capabilities of the average shooter, who has difficulty enough aligning his sights and securing hits with the rifle, it seems most probable that Congress will feel that legislation is desirable which will have the practical effect of restricting the





sale of the Magnum to Police Departments. In the hands of the *properly trained* law-enforcement officer, the Magnum does serve a definite and useful purpose, although even in this field it is the opinion of many plain-spoken, level-headed shooters that "Tommy Guns," "Monitors," and "Magnums" alike should be permitted in the hands of only those law-enforcement officers who have been especially trained *in the use of these weapons*. No one would expect the average infantryman, efficient though he might be with the rifle, to successfully use a .50-caliber anti-tank or anti-aircraft gun, and there is no more reason to expect the average law-enforcement officer, only moderately well trained in the handling of a .38, to efficiently handle the machine guns and high-powered weapons of his profession.

The officials of the National Rifle Association hope that Senator Copeland will re-introduce his version of a proper Federal Firearms Bill. This bill, it will be remembered, deals only with the known criminal and fugitive from justice, requiring a very small license fee of manufacturers and dealers, which license is permanent during the good behavior of the licensee. It does not in any way impinge upon the legal activities of the man who wishes to own, shoot, and transport a pistol and revolver for target shooting, hunting, or personal protection. The Copeland Bill was approved by the Senate at the last session of

Congress near the end of the session, and did not get through the House because of lack of time.

It has been our experience that the average Congressman, when intelligently informed in the matter and properly advised as to the wishes of the reputable citizens in his district back home, will not vote for Federal firearms legislation of the extreme restrictive

type. We believe that with the cooperation of all members and affiliated organizations the Copeland Bill can be enacted into law, and that any effort to include ordinary pistols and revolvers in the same class with machine guns can be blocked. It is, however, highly probable, as above stated, that the Magnum type of pistol or revolver will be placed in the restricted class.

Another feature of the Federal legislative program which must be carefully watched is the "Neutrality Act" idea. Because of the great confusion in the minds of the public and most Congressmen as to the exact direction which neutrality legislation should take, the exact materials, moneys, and services which should be included, and the exact type of business which should be regulated, there is great danger that Congress will enact some provision in some neutrality bill which under a strict interpretation of the law would practically put an end to the business of manufacturing, jobbing, or retailing small arms.

In the Neutrality Act which was adopted by the last Congress (under the impression on the part of the public that it dealt entirely with the importation and exportation of munitions of war, and that it regulated exclusively those manufacturers and dealers engaged in export or import business) there was inserted inadvertently (or with malice aforethought?) in just one section of the Act the word "dealer," used in such manner that under a strict interpretation of the law every dealer in ammunition in the United States might possibly be required to register with the State Department and pay a one-hundred-dollar annual fee! This law has already been so interpreted as to require registration and license fee from anyone who handloads ammunition for sale.

A most important task of the Association during the coming session of Congress will be to have this existing Neutrality Act amended so that it will say what we believe Congress meant it to say: that it is intended to control the manufacture and sale of munitions *only insofar as such activities might involve this Government in difficulties with a foreign power*.

A third angle of Federal Legislation of interest to the target shooter is the matter of the appropriation of necessary funds to the War Department for the holding of the National Matches and for assistance to properly organized rifle and pistol clubs. It is, of course, never possible to say in advance just what funds will be included in any Appropriation Bill as it finally passes both houses of Congress. At the moment, however, there appears to be no movement afoot from any source to discontinue the appropriations for the National Matches, assistance to civilian clubs, and the maintenance of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and

the office of Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

With regard to legislation in the various states, much will undoubtedly hinge upon the outcome of the battle in Congress. If the tactics of the past are followed, there will appear in newspapers throughout the United States, at about the same time that the effort is made to secure Federal Legislation for the registration of all pistols and revolvers, a series of "statements" from various United States Marshals and District Attorneys pointing out the fact that there are more armed criminals in the United States than there are armed men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard. These various local officers, who work under the direction of The Attorney General of the United States, will, in these statements to the press, point out the "necessity" for state legislation which will place the sale of pistols and revolvers under the absolute supervision of the police, and which will further require the registration with the police of all pistols and revolvers now owned. Bills along these lines will then find their way into the legislative hoppers of the various States. Should Congress approve a general pistol and revolver registration law, many of the state legislatures will desire to follow suit. On the other hand, if Congress rejects this idea and adopts, instead, the Copeland Bill, it will be much easier for the National Rifle Association and the sportsmen's organizations within the states to persuade the state legislatures that they should adopt a bill following the lines of the Copeland Bill and dealing *directly and exclusively* with known *criminals and fugitives* from justice. This year practically all of the forty-eight state legislatures will be in session sometime between January and June.

Organization and Extension

The tremendous growth of interest in both rifle and pistol shooting as a sport and as a hobby, over a very short period of time, has resulted in the creation of some entirely new problems of organization and extension work. The introduction of thousands of new persons to the game has naturally resulted in bringing in new *types* of individuals and organizations that are actually shooting for different *reasons*. Not so many years ago practically everyone who was in the organized rifle-shooting game had in the fore part of his mind the military rifle and training for the national defense. It might have been said of that period that the National Rifle Association was a quasi-military patriotic organization. Regular, National Guard, or Civilian, there was a unity of *reasons* for his training and competitive shooting. Today this group constitutes only *one* of the several types making up the picture.

In another group we find the type of

shooter whose *reason* for training himself and competing is purely that of having a hobby and a competitive sport to afford him recreation. This second type view the shooting game in exactly the same way that they view golf, tennis, sailboat racing, and other health-building forms of sport.

In a third group we find the type who are shooting for the reason that they need to know how. In this group are the law-enforcement officers, the bank, express company, and chain-store employees. True, they *enjoy* the sport of shooting, but the basic *reason* for their participation has a much more serious foundation.

In yet another group we find the type who are encouraging shooting for the reason that it has definite advantages from the standpoint of the nation's social and economic welfare, because it affords an opportunity to those who are not physically fit for more violent competitive effort to do something worth-while and to receive some public recognition, thereby improving their mental outlook and making them better citizens. In this group we find those who are organizing and coaching boys' and girls' rifle teams in schools, summer camps, and community recreation centers throughout the country. We find here, too, many of the industrial shooting groups and many of those who have promoted municipal ranges. We even find in this group some doctors who have advised patients who came to them under severe nervous strain to take up pistol shooting as a hobby because of the powers of concentration and relaxation which it develops. This group *enjoys* shooting too, but their *reason* for fostering the sport is quite different from that of any of the others.

These are perhaps the four major types of individuals who are now in the shooting game, for four basically different *reasons*. There are a multitude of combinations of these four. The net result is that from the standpoint of organizing and extending the rifle- and pistol-shooting game on a *national basis*, the problem of conducting an efficient organization satisfactory to *each* group and at the same time satisfactory to *all* groups, is many times greater than it was just a few years ago. The only answer to this problem is a more liberal interchange of ideas, a more frank discussion of mutual problems, and a greater willingness to depart somewhat from any plan which might benefit one group at the expense of one or all of the other groups. From this time forward the further progress of the game definitely depends upon the ability of individuals and groups to seek and accept a national viewpoint—the *viewpoint of best serving the individual by best serving the whole!*

The plans of the Association for 1937 contemplate much wider personal contacts between the Headquarters Office in Wash-

ington and the various individuals and groups in the field. Noteworthy progress in that direction was made in 1936, but large sections of the country were of necessity not covered. It is toward these sections that attention will be directed in 1937.

Competitions

With the rapid growth of the game it has been evident that a more uniform method of conducting rifle and pistol matches in all parts of the country was essential both to the satisfaction of the shooters and to the acceptance of the sport as a worth-while form of competition, by the public and the sports writers for the public press. Many clubs and local shooters had developed methods of running their competitions which were fairly satisfactory to themselves, but were constant sources of irritation when shooters from other localities appeared upon the range. "Championships" of all descriptions, and "world's records" of all types were being proclaimed in such profusion as to make the game silly in the eyes of most experienced sports commentators and the general sporting public.

It is the plan of the Association during 1937 to continue its efforts to bring order out of chaos, and to establish the sport on the plane which it deserves to occupy in the public mind. To make them easier to read and to understand, the Association's General Shooting Rules and Regulations are to be published in three booklets instead of one. One booklet will deal with Small Bore Rules and Range Management, another with Pistol and Revolver Rules and Range Management, and a third with High-power Rules and Range Management.

The system of registered shoots for both rifle and pistol will be expanded so as to include all three of the above-mentioned classes of competition. Every effort will be made to secure uniform management of these shoots and uniform recording of all scores. Changes in the method of determining the national ranking of competitors with the various arms will no doubt have to be made from time to time. Such changes will be based upon experience, as it is indicated from time to time that changes are desirable in the interests of fairness to all concerned.

Plans are already under way for a further enlargement of the .30-caliber range facilities at Camp Perry, Ohio, which work of course is dependent entirely upon the cooperation of the War Department and the National Guard of the State of Ohio. Few shooters seem to understand that in the case of the National Matches the National Rifle Association exercises no control, and the officers and members on the staff of the N. R. A. are present at Camp Perry practically in the status of invited

guests, doing whatever work they may be asked to do by the Army's Executive Officer, and empowered only to make suggestions and to do whatever can be done to pass along to the War Department those ideas which are gleaned from conversation with the competitors and from past years of experience. It is believed, however, that the improvements now projected at Camp Perry will materially improve the efficiency of the .30-caliber range, thereby automatically making it possible to improve the situation on both the small bore and pistol ranges insofar as squadding conflicts are concerned.

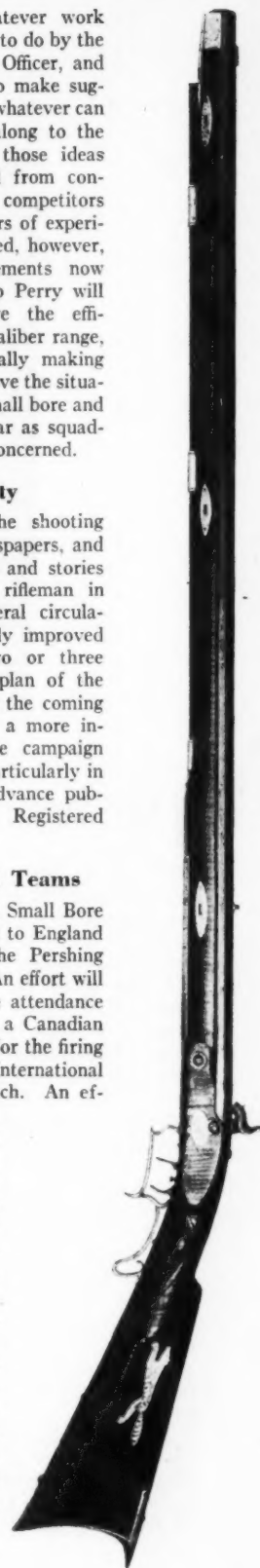
Publicity

Publicity for the shooting game in local newspapers, and interest in articles and stories built around the rifleman in magazines of general circulation, have definitely improved over the past two or three years. It is the plan of the Association during the coming year to undertake a more intensive cooperative campaign with local clubs, particularly in the direction of advance publicity relative to Registered Shoots.

International Teams

An International Small Bore Team is to be sent to England to compete for the Pershing Trophy in 1937. An effort will be made to secure attendance at Camp Perry of a Canadian Small Bore Team for the firing of the Dewar and International Railwaymen's Match. An effort will also be made to establish an International Pistol Match either at Camp Perry or perhaps in Canada or Mexico. Whether or not International Matches can be arranged is always dependent, not only upon the availability of funds, but also upon the political situation in various foreign countries. For several years

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Some of writer's knives, showing silver-mounted sheaths with protector. No. 3 has walrus-ivory handle

The Sheath Knife

By FRANTZ ROSENBERG

I REALIZE that when taking up this subject I am treading upon dangerous ground, for was it not that some years ago in these pages an American expert on outdoor life claimed it to be the earmark of the tenderfoot to carry a sheath knife in the woods? Now, there are sheath knives and sheath knives, and who wants to lug around 8-inch Bowie knives, except, perhaps, for skewering one's fellow man or similar purposes? And, incidentally, that was probably the sole reason for the original Bowie knife, the shape of which never appealed to me as suitable for an outdoor or hunting knife.

On the other hand, I must admit that I have never been able to find a clasp or jackknife with a blade worth a d—, and I have always found this type of knife a most awkward implement to dig out of a deep pocket in a hurry with wet or frozen fingers, to say nothing of getting it opened with one hand when the other was fully occupied elsewhere. Besides, the blade seldom would stay put, patent springs and other gadgets notwithstanding.

There seems to be a general belief that sheath knives are terribly dangerous to carry, and so they may be when carried in the flimsy affairs honored by the name of sheath by manufacturers of sporting knives.

Now what a different thing altogether

is the small, compact, well-balanced Norwegian sheath knife, hand-forged and tempered to perfection, with a well-fitting handle and a safe and stiff sheath of heavy sole-leather, moulded and sewn when wet to fit the knife just tight enough to prevent it from accidentally falling out, but still allowing it to be eased out by the right hand when needed, from where it rests snugly behind the right hip.

Such is our national "Tollekniv" or sheathknife, which has dangled on the hindquarters of every Norwegian peasant, woodsman, and mountaineer ever since the days of Leiv Eriksson. It is neither a special hunting knife nor a skinning or butcher knife, though it will do the work of these most satisfactorily. It is primarily a wonderful knife for whittling and working in wood and similar matter, and will keep its edge under most adverse conditions. It is the most useful general utility knife that I know of. The manner in which its blade is forged is most interesting, and being strictly custom-made, it is fashioned to suit the individual.

Knives and edged steel generally have been one of my hobbies, and during a somewhat roaming life in lands where the

knife was not always carried for show merely, I have had great opportunities for making "knife studies" and comparisons of knife types, the methods of forging, and materials and ornamentation; and the great interest my Norwegian knives have created amongst outdoor men in many lands has led me to introduce them to the readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

Laplanders' knives. Nos. 1 and 2, men's knives; No. 3, women's knife; No. 4, knife made by writer, with handle of caribou horn



THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



Highly-ornamented knife of writer's from the District of Telemark



Types of Norwegian knives. Nos. 1 and 2 are peasant knives with plain curly birch-root handles. Nos. 3 and 4 are knives made up by writer with silver-mounted curly birch-root handles of form which writer considers ideal

We used as boys to play a barbarous game here in Norway, which consisted in one boy holding out his knife with the edge up, and the other chopping at it with his own knife as hard as he could. The idea was to see which edge would stand the most abuse. Many years later, during an expedition across the Patagonian Pampas and Cordilleras in South America, we were sitting one night around the campfire—some Argentine Gauchos and myself—cutting chunks of meat from the delicious "asado" just then being grilled on its long spit. My little Norwegian knife was again in for ridicule,

as your true Gaucho carries in his broad belt an enormous soft-steel butcher knife, an implement which he uses with great dexterity for everything from fighting to picking his teeth. I happened at the moment to think of our old game, and explaining its technique I enticingly held out my little sturdy blade, edge uppermost. With a contemptuous smile our big Capataz drew his knife, and with all his might chopped down on my little blade. His smile, however, turned into a sickly grin when he saw his big soft Solingen blade shorn nearly in two, and hardly a nick in my blade to show for it!

Quantity production and modern machinery have, unfortunately, spoiled knife-making, like many another handicraft which called for great skill and patience. In earlier days here in Norway every other valley had its famous smith who knew how to forge excellent axes, scythes, and knives, the latter always being made of composite metal; that is, steel in the middle for the edge, and a layer of soft iron on each side, all welded together into a blade which would bend but would never snap off. Charcoal was invariably used for fuel, and the old smiths have told me that the steel they got in earlier days was more suitable for knife-forging than the highly-specialized steel they can buy today.

The use of composite metal in sword and knife blades is not exactly a specialty of Norway's, and in earlier days such material

was more commonly used than now. I am thinking particularly of the Damascus steel used by the oriental master-smiths, and which may be found in the fine old Arab or Turkish scimitars and daggers. Such blades were made from a great number of small steel bars, twisted and welded together before finally being forged into shape. When the steel was etched or stained one might see the fibres running in regular patterns. The Damascus steel in the rifle and gun barrels of our fathers was welded in the same manner, but from alternate bars of soft iron and steel.

While visiting the famous old city of Toledo in Spain, where in the Middle Ages were forged the wonderful "Toledo blades" for rapiers and swords, I have watched the sword-making in the present-day "Fabrica de Toledo." They told me they were still using the old method, in which a short, thick steel bar is heated red hot and bent into a V longitudinally, into the apex of which is placed a smaller bar of soft iron, the two being welded together and hammered out into a steel blade having a soft iron core.

The famous Japanese method was more elaborate. They welded together a number of steel plates, and forged them out into a bar. This bar, when red hot, was folded back upon itself, and again welded and drawn out to the original length. This was repeated a great many times. Then four such bars were welded together, and the bending and welding process was repeated until finally one had a blade with an incredible number of thin parallel layers of steel, running lengthwise.



Writer's Austrian-type knife. Blades $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long by 2" wide, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ " by $\frac{7}{8}$ "



The manner of forging a Norwegian knife blade is as follows: A piece of good tough iron is forged out into a bar about 14 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, and ⅝ inch thick. Only charcoal is used for fuel. A piece of suitable steel is then forged out into a bar of half the length of the iron bar, but of the same width and thickness. The iron bar is then reheated and bent back into the form of a V in the middle of its length; and after being cleaned of scale the steel bar is inserted in the apex of the V, and the whole hammered together into one piece. The bar is then heated and sprinkled with borax, which melts and flows into the cracks between the steel and iron, and helps to unite the metals properly during the welding process. Now it is most important that the welding heat be not too high, as otherwise the steel will be "burnt" and will never take a good, lasting edge. If, on the other hand, the welding temperature is too low, the metals will not unite properly, and "blow-holes" may appear between them. If not too many or too large, such blow-holes do not really spoil the quality of the blade, but only its looks. If a blow-hole is seen in such a blade it is a sign that the welding temperature was at least not too high.

When the blade has been forged to shape and ground roughly to its final form, it is hardened by heating and quenching in water, and then the hardness drawn, or "tempered." To do this properly requires great skill. The blade is then ground on a grindstone of large diameter, with plenty of water, the grinding soon showing whether the welding has been successful. The grinding causes the steel edge to stand out from the coarser iron in a lighter-colored even line.

The blade is now furnished with a rough handle, and tested by whittling in hard pine knots, hickory, or other hard wood to see if the temper is right. If too hard or too soft the temper is drawn or the blade retempered, as the case may be. Even the best of the old smiths could not be certain of hitting it just right every time, so I always ordered half-a-dozen blades at a time—they cost only from 50 to 75 cents—and after testing them well I would fit the best blades with fine curly birch-root handles and heavy hand-sewn leather sheaths. If of exceptional quality I might doll-up a blade with a handle of particularly fine figured wood bound with a heavy silver band at the bottom and a thick silver plate with projecting edges at the top, through which the end of the tang was securely fastened with a silver nut. The heavy black-leather moulded sheath would have at the top a silver band with swivel for carrying, and heavy silver protector at the bottom. Hung from a black-leather

belt with silver buckle, it was a most beautiful outfit.

Just as every Norwegian valley or district has its own particular national costume—now seldom worn, alas—so it has its particular model of sheath knife, easily identified; and though we are a nation of ski-runners who often take heavy falls, I have seldom heard of an accident from falling on one of these knives.

I have never found an all-steel knife blade that could be given that extremely keen and easy-cutting edge that characterizes these Norwegian blades. It would seem that to a certain extent the outside



Sheathed Laplanders' knives

iron covering protects the steel during the high temperature of welding; and these blades are usually better after two or three grindings, when one gets deeper into the metal. It is also noticeable that certain blades are more easy-cutting than others, and seem to be more "alive," if such an expression may be used; and this is due to the quality of the steel rather than to a more or less well-ground and honed edge.

A knife must be well balanced, and a long blade in a short handle is very awkward; so for all practical purposes a 4-inch handle on a blade of not more than 4 or 4½ inches in length, is right.

The blade should be ⅞ inch wide and ⅛ inch thick at the middle, slightly thicker at the base, and gradually thinning off toward the point. For these dimensions the ground surface on each side should be not more than ¼ inch wide, and should be perfectly flat, without suspicion of roundness or of being "hollow-ground," or it will not cut easily. This calls for a large-diameter grindstone, of fine texture, and the proper grinding is an art which few acquire to perfection, but which it pays to learn.

I do not like a too-pointed blade, and the edge should be ground narrower toward the point; in fact there should always be a certain relationship between the thickness of a blade and the width of the ground edge, to obtain the combination of an easy-cutting and a lasting edge. If much skinning or meat-cutting is to be done the blade may be made broader and thinner, and the edge ground shorter or "steeper." I have several knives made in this manner, and they have turned out to be most excellent hunting knives, and at the same time real whittling and work knives.

The handle is a chapter in itself. For material, curly birch root cannot be beaten. It is not too hard, feels comfortable in the hand, will not crack, and when lightly stained and given a "dull London oil finish" it is beautiful. It should be elliptical in cross section, thicker at the back and filling out the hand in the middle. Most factory knife handles are far too thin at the bottom where they bear against the crotch between thumb and first finger. A knife handle that slips in wet or frozen fingers is an abomination, so I like my knife handles to be slightly thicker in the middle and to flare out at the top, thus giving a firm support to the hand. Bands of silver or other metal strengthen a handle, but if curly birch root is used they are not necessary.

It may be objected that a knife that depends upon a grindstone to be kept in good condition is no true outdoor knife like the soft-steel butcher knives or the "Bushman's Friend" of the African hunter, which may be filed or honed to a rough saw-edge, which is excellent for skinning or cutting meat, but rather hopeless for other work. These Norwegian knives will hold their edge a very long time if not abused, and all that is necessary is to hone them occasionally. And it is a rare pleasure to own and use a perfect blade!

Another type of knife, also of ancient Norwegian origin, is the big Laplander knife made and worn by these reindeer nomads of our mountain plateaux. These knives are of two kinds. One is the long, heavy, machete-type knife carried

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My .22 I. r. Niedner Ballard

A Beginner Takes Up the Schuetzen Rifle

By SAMUEL CLARK, JR.

IT WAS almost a year ago to the day that my father called my attention to a certain article by N. H. Roberts in *THE RIFLEMAN*. This was the third of the series *The Rifles of Yesterday*, and as I settled down to read it in the cool of an August evening in Maine, I little thought that this was the first step in the approach to a subject that was to prove so interesting that it will probably occupy my spare moments for many years to come.

No doubt many shooters who read that article, and subsequent ones on the Schuetzen rifle by H. A. Donaldson, feel deeply grateful to these men for writing so interestingly for a type of target rifle whose accuracy has never been surpassed, if indeed equalled. For, regardless of the other merits of any rifle, the one point will always be dearest to the hearts of the greatest number of riflemen, is accuracy. And I firmly believe that there are few men who read *THE RIFLEMAN* who have not in the last year felt a keen desire to take up again, or for the first time, one of the several styles of rifles which fall under the common term of Schuetzen; and this feeling is apt to continue and grow for some time to come, or until someone develops a still finer-shooting target rifle. But it is also true that many a shooter who would otherwise avail himself of the opportunity to use one of these fine rifles, hesitates to do so because of the belief that years of experimenting are necessary before one may expect to obtain the super-accurate performance for which the fine offhand and rest shooters of 30 years ago were so famous. He may feel also that without the old-time ammunition components with which were made groups almost unbelievably small in days gone by, he could never hope to do as well.

The purpose of this article is to show that any careful shooter, equipped with an accurate Schuetzen rifle and using the proper methods of loading and firing, can

obtain, with modern components, results that are in every case equal to those obtained by shooters of the same skill using the components of another day.

My own shooting began at the age of eight, when my father presented me with a .22-caliber Stevens Favorite rifle, and began teaching me the first principles of good rest shooting. Mr. Donaldson urges that beginners or others take their problems to those who are real experts, as these are the only ones who can give them any real help; and I heartily second this. There are some shooters who, like my father, have obtained exceptional results through their own unaided efforts, but I believe I can say without danger of contradiction, that, in every case, and especially in connection with the Schuetzen rifle, the advice of a real expert is very essential, if indeed not indispensable.

Now, after reading the two articles before mentioned, despite the fact that my father's gun case is well filled with fine arms—including some very modern ones—I could do nothing but pore over other copies of *THE RIFLEMAN* in search of further information on Schuetzen rifles and methods, and gaze longingly at the illustrations of these arms.

Toward the end of October, 1935, I

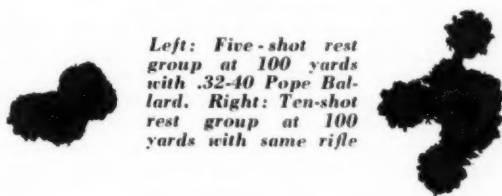
owns one of the finest, if not the finest, collection of Schuetzen rifles in existence.

I lost no time in doing these things; and when, in Jersey City, I finally knocked at Mr. Pope's door, it was not without some hesitancy at visiting for the first time so great a craftsman. However, I was greeted with such a hearty "Hello!" that I at once felt at home.

The impression I received upon first entering Mr. Pope's workshop was something of a surprise. Instead of walking carefully past machines and instruments of precision, in orderly rows, I was guided through a maze of dusty boxes, crates, chests of drawers, and other large objects, around, over, and under which were piled everything from magazines and papers to barrels, bottles, and screws; finally to emerge before a bench piled two feet high with objects of every conceivable shape and kind. It would be easy to write a small book on this and subsequent visits to the shop of H. M. Pope, and the information given me by this great shooter and barrel-maker I consider invaluable. It constitutes a fund of information that a lifetime of experimenting could not give me.

Mr. Pope agreed to assist me in procuring a Schuetzen rifle of his own make, and as two I brought to him shortly afterward were minus some of the parts that he considered essential, he offered to make for me the ultimate in shooting equipment: a .32-40 Pope muzzle-loading barrel and accessories. Now when one owns a Pope muzzle-loading barrel, be it understood, this is not to be regarded as just a temporary thing

as in the case of a high-power barrel; rather it is something that can be passed on to a son if he happens to be a shooter. One of Mr. Pope's own offhand rifles in .33 caliber, built on a Winchester double-set action, has been shot more than 125,000 times—which means that it has fired nearly two tons of lead and 700 pounds of



Left: Five-shot rest group at 100 yards with .32-40 Pope Ballard. Right: Ten-shot rest group at 100 yards with same rifle

wrote to Mr. N. H. Roberts and asked his advice regarding the purchase of a Schuetzen rifle. He replied at length and in detail, answering fully all my questions. Also he advised me to look up Mr. Harry M. Pope in Jersey City, and to write to Mr. H. A. Donaldson of Little Falls, New York, who, it is generally conceded,

powder, and yet the bore is still in perfect condition, and shows no wear!

About this time I wrote to Mr. H. A. Donaldson of Little Falls, New York, which was the beginning of a friendly correspondence. In his letters Mr. Donaldson has given me the benefit of a lifetime of experimenting with the Schuetzen rifle. I think that his greatest contribution to the Schuetzen game lies in the experiments he has carried out with modern components. The powders which in the old days gave about the best results were duPont "Schuetzen," duPont No. 1 Rifle, Hazzard's Sea Shooting Black, and some others; but these are no longer available, which has discouraged many who would like to take up the Schuetzen rifle. However, Mr. Donaldson has found that such powders as duPont Shotgun Smokeless and duPont No. 80 can be made to perform equally well, and with modern primers.

From Mr. Donaldson's letters, visits with Mr. Pope, files of *THE RIFLEMAN* and its predecessors, old editions of the

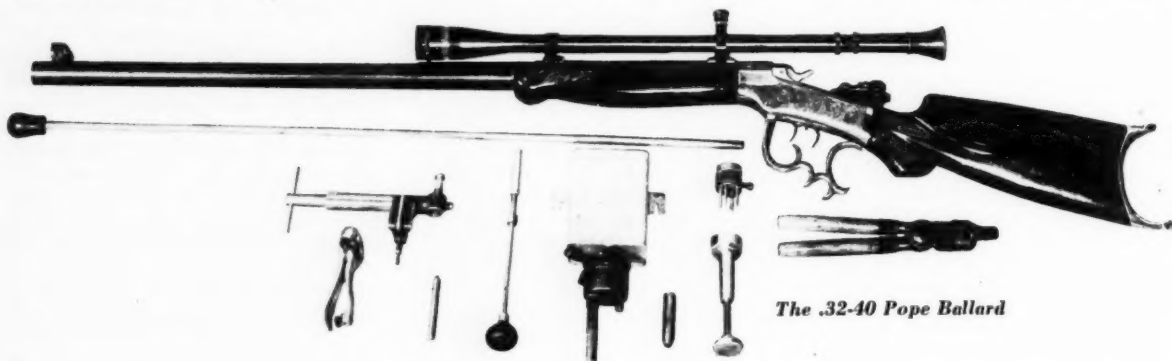
zle, bullet-starter, loading rod, and mould, and from an advertisement in *THE RIFLEMAN* I purchased a Pope re-and-decapper, and a Pope two-charge adjustable powder measure which throws first a priming charge and then the required main charge of powder. The accuracy of this fine measure for most types of powder is almost equal to that of weighed charges.

I was at once impressed with the careful and painstaking work that Mr. Marciante was turning out in his shop, and so entrusted to him my fine Pope barrel, together with a fine engraved Ballard action and stock which my father had given me. Mr. Marciante proceeded to fit the barrel to this action, make a new extractor and fore-end, and finish up and install a Pope finger lever made from a casting given me by Mr. Lucian Cary. This work, as well as several minor jobs, was so well done by Mr. Marciante that I was soon the owner of as fine a Pope muzzle-loading target rifle as anyone could ask for. A picture of this rifle, and one of my fine .22

—I had decided upon a load recommended by Mr. Riley Sanford of Big Indian, New York, consisting of 13 grains of duPont No. 80 with a priming charge of 3 grains weight of Kings Semi-Smokeless FFg, No. 2½ Remington Mercuric primer, and bullets cast 1-25 and using Mr. Donaldson's formula for bullet lubricant.

The first group of eight shots measured 4¼" vertical and ½" horizontal. I was more than pleased, as the large vertical indicated simply some error in loading, in primers, or possibly too light a powder charge. Within a few days the shooting was considerably improved by increasing the charge of No. 80 by ½-grain, and the priming charge of Semi-Smokeless by 2 grains, and soon ten-shot groups were averaging about 1½" or 1¾" vertical by 1" horizontal, on centers. Also, a charge of 5.5 grains of Hercules Orange Black FFg showed an improvement over a similar charge of Kings Semi-Smokeless.

Mr. Donaldson now suggested a softer bullet, and a mixture of 1 to 50 was tried,



The .32-40 Pope Ballard

Ideal Handbook, and letters from other old shooters, I had compiled a large assortment of loads that had proved accurate, formulas for bullet lubricant, various tempers for lead bullets, different types of wads, and practical information of all sorts, and now felt that I was prepared to make a beginning at actually using a Schuetzen rifle. Looking back, it seems to me that at this stage of things my time was much more profitably spent in compiling information than it would have been in shooting.

Through my correspondence with Mr. Donaldson I had become acquainted with a confirmed gunbug and gunsmith in my own city—Mr. Al Marciante—who was already interested in rifles of the Schuetzen type, and we spent many pleasant hours together during the winter months, discussing Schuetzen lore and methods, and making plans for target shooting as soon as warm weather arrived.

During the latter part of November I was fortunate enough to acquire a very fine Pope barrel in .32-40 caliber, with complete original equipment of false muz-

Niedner offhand Schuetzen rifle stocked with Oregon myrtle by Mr. Marciante, are shown herewith.

Most of these Schuetzen rifles, when first acquired, are in need of some very expert repairing, and as Mr. Pope, working almost day and night, can hardly keep up on repairs to rifles of his own make, it is often difficult to locate a gunsmith who really "has a feeling for" these fine rifles; and I do not believe that a man who does not understand and really appreciate them, and is not a careful workman, should ever be allowed to lay hands on a really fine Schuetzen. I was very fortunate in this respect, and do not hesitate to recommend the work of Mr. Alfred Marciante of Trenton, New Jersey.

With so many interesting things to learn, the winter months soon passed, and on the 4th of March I fired my first shot with a Schuetzen rifle from bench rest. Having acquired some duPont No. 80, duPont Shotgun Smokeless, Kings Semi-smokeless, and Hercules Orange Black powder, as well as primers—including Remington No. 2½ Mercuric and No. 9½,

which gave a group measuring 1" x 7/8" on centers—within a month of my first experiences at shooting a Schuetzen rifle! I was using at this time a single shell charged at the bench from my Pope measure, with a postcard wad seated lightly—about 1 pound pressure—on the powder, and bullets greased with lubricant made to Mr. Pope's formula.

As warm weather came on I began to experience considerable difficulty due to the softening of the bullet lubricant, which at once began to show up in the increased size of the groups, especially vertically. Mr. Pope had explained the method of hardening his bullet lubricant by adding bay wax, but I found that a formula correct for 2 o'clock on a hot afternoon would not do quite as well toward dusk, and vice versa. So I began taking three grease pumps to the range with me, each containing lubricant of a different consistency; and I was much pleased with the results, as I could grease as I fired, and secure good results under a hot sun as well as in the cool of a June evening. Otherwise, I

(Continued on page 39)



Game Cycle from the Farmer's Viewpoint

By J. L. STRANG

TO BEGIN with, let me say that it is not necessary for the farmer on the great Southern Alberta plains to resort at any time to targets for his shooting, except for the purpose of sight-in his rifles. Of course the heavy end of the hunting comes in the middle of September and lasts until the middle of December, and after this the great majority of hunters put up their shotguns and rifles until the next open season comes along. Not with us, however. Our hunting seasons cover the entire year, and at times overlap until it is necessary to carry two or three different weapons in the car to cope with the several kinds of game available. On New Year's Day we have already been hunting coyotes for fifteen days or more, so we had better begin our cycle on the fifteenth of December. The season for prime coyote fur lasts from then until somewhere near the middle of March.

Coyote hunting is a sport so extremely variable as never to lose its savor. The reason is that this animal is able to adapt itself to almost any condition of living, and hence is to be found in widely different kinds of country and cover. In the open fields he is hunted by riflemen in cars or on horseback. Long, difficult shots are the rule, and lucky indeed is the man who owns a .270 Winchester with a good telescope sight. The rest of us use such rifles as we have at hand, and pray to the hunters' gods that we may guess right in the matter of range, wind, and the animal's speed.

Hunting coyotes in the woods is an entirely different matter. If you see the brute for more than fifteen seconds, you

are lucky. Here it is a matter of quick shooting at reasonably short range; or, if the animal does not seem to be badly frightened, cover can be used to advantage to secure a better shot. Of course there are those hunters who have been at coyote shooting so long that they can in a way classify the actions of the beast in the different types of cover, and so are able to a certain extent to make their own luck. But most of us have to take things as we find them, and hit or miss as the circumstances dictate.

Now, right in the middle of the coyote season we run on to another kind of shooting which is an exact antithesis of our coyote-hunting; for here we know exactly what to do and how to do it. I refer to the hunting of the jack rabbit. Like a great many of the younger generation, this rabbit works all night and sleeps in the daytime. Thoroughly protected by his immaculate suit of white, he goes out into the nearest snow-covered field of fallowed land and sits in the same place all day. He is almost invisible as long as the snow holds out. However, everything has its great enemy, and the No. 1 enemy of the rabbit is the Chinook wind. These winds are strong and warm, and will clear the snow off a fallowed field in half a day or less. This leaves the rabbit sitting high, but not so dry: a white spot in a black field. He is easy to approach, and can be killed with a pistol by walking round and round him, gradually narrowing the circle until quite close. That is the method we use when hunting rabbits for fur and fox meat. It is a question of quantity, not ethics.

However, it is quite possible to make a

sporty proposition out of rabbit-hunting. When the snow is on they are hard to find, and when running are hard to hit. I hunt them at these times with a Hornet rifle, and find much sport in it. A rabbit will not jump from his set until he is almost kicked out, but when he does move he loses no time. After running about two hundred yards he will sit up for a few seconds, after which he proceeds on his way at a more leisurely pace. It is while he is sitting up that the Hornet gets in its work. If hit with it he will come down as if struck by lightning. Of all the rifles I have used, this Savage Hornet of mine is the best for this work. It shoots very flat, has no recoil, the muzzle blast is not objectionable, the ammunition is reasonable in cost, and it sure does drop anything from coyotes down to small game. For rabbit-shooting I fill up the hollow-point bullet with a piece of threaded heavy wire. This prevents tearing the rabbit to pieces, as the hollow-point bullet always does. The speed of the bullet—2600 feet at the muzzle—is enough to insure instant killing even when the point of the bullet is solid. The only trouble with the Hornet is that of wind. A heavy side wind will blow the light 45-grain bullet off quite a bit. I have had little trouble with this, however, as I was forewarned when I bought the rifle, and have allowed for wind drift.

The coyote-and-rabbit season takes us up to the middle of March, after which the really important season, from the farmer's standpoint, begins. The gopher, in our wheat-farming country, is one of our worst pests. He is killed by the thou-

sands, with rifles, traps, snares, poisons, etc. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry who can afford a three-dollar .22 rifle takes a poke at him. Those of us who are inclined to be more or less gunbugs are buying better and better rifles every year for this type of game. Many of the Savage Model 19 target rifles are in use, and we are replacing them with the more modern type as fast as we can afford it. There are, however, few telescope sights in use here, as they are very expensive in Canada. These fine rifles in the hands of competent farmer-riflemen mean almost a gopher per cartridge; for a gopher hit with one of our modern long rifle hollow-point bullets is very much inclined to call it a day right then and there. Again, as in the matter of rabbits, it is a question of quantity with low cost. This is to my mind the most humane and effective method of disposing of these pests. The gopher season runs right up to the middle of August, but its height is from the fifteenth of March to the middle of May, or thereabouts, according to the weather.

The 24th of May marks a high point in the activities of our local Game Protective Association. It is at this time that we put on our crow drive. Everyone who can shoot a gun, and every youngster who can climb a tree, awakes to startling activity. For fourteen days before the umpires make the count, the crows catch it. Then the great day comes when every team captain brings in the catch made by his men, and the umpires wish they had adding machines. To the captain making the greatest number of points goes the honors of the shoot, and we all repair to the largest dining-room in town for a complimentary dinner. This is not the end of the crow season, however. All gunners and

The Game Cycle in Southern Alberta

hunters who have the interests of the game bird at heart will travel miles to have a successful go at the crow. He is one of the reasons why the buck is on the decrease, and should be killed every time a chance offers. We shoot crows until the duck season opens and even after that if we get the chance.

From the first of September to the end of October is the sheep and goat season. This game is sought chiefly by experienced hunters, and calls for much hard climbing and stalking, as well as for the best of rifles and equipment. A successful sheep hunt is also rather expensive, and so is not engaged in by the rank and file of farmer-hunters. However, for those fortunate enough to enjoy a good sheep hunt, there is no finer trophy to be had in Alberta than a good set of ram's horns.

Back to the farm for the opening of the duck and goose season, on the fifteenth of September. The duck situation at present is bad. The drainage of land for farming—when there are already too many farm products in the world—is one of the many tragedies which befall wild life as a result of the march of civilization. In a country which used to swarm with ducks, I didn't even go hunting them last year. Fortunately, we are told that the ducks are beginning to come back a little, but not by the wildest stretch of the imagination can we think that they will ever be as plentiful as in former years. Ducks are not creatures which take kindly to civilization; however, as a recompense we have a bird which not only holds its own, but thrives and increases by leaps and bounds, right here in our midst. I refer to the Hungarian partridge.

There are millions of these game little birds in Southern Alberta. In former years the season on them opened from

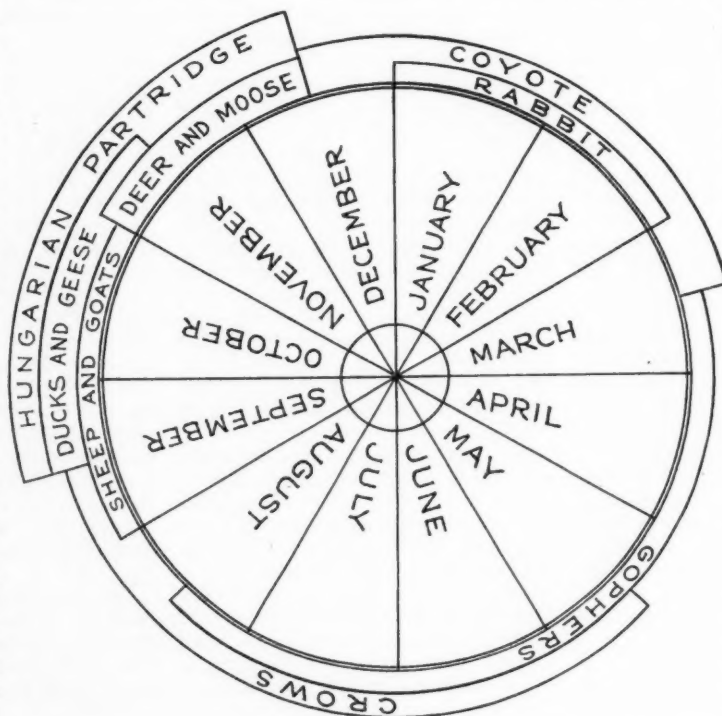
fifteen to thirty days after the duck season, but this last year it opened on the same day as that for ducks. To my mind this is the best thing that has been done for the conservation of water fowl. Many hunters will prefer to hunt the partridge, and as a result will leave the ducks alone. Formerly, if we wanted to have meat for the table we were forced to rely upon the duck for at least fifteen days, before we could have partridge. In this country the Hungarian partridge is the last word in sporty shooting. Alert, fast in the get-away, and protectively colored, they call for a good gun, and a good man behind it. There are a few of us who can consistently make 85 or 90 per cent kills, but not many. The average shot is apt to work all season and not once get his day's bag limit (15). The birds are very good eating; in fact we rate them the highest of all game in Alberta. With the breasts sliced, soaked in mild salt-water over night, and fried to a very light brown, there are few meats of any kind to compare with this. In a few words, the Hungarian partridge has saved the game-bird situation in Southern Alberta.

I live on a good wheat farm which is almost as level as a table, but I can look out of my window as I write, and see the foothills of the Canadian Rockies. In fact, I can see fir trees with my binoculars. In these foothills are deer; mule deer. It seems to me that half of the young male population has been hunting

these deer of late. Some have had luck, others not. However, on a trip to the foothills no one is really out of luck, the trip alone being worth it. Of course a confirmed gunbug like myself would rather spend his trip money for some new gun or gadget, rather than to hunt deer, but fortunately men as rabid as I am are few and far between. And I do not lack for venison, as I have friends who like to have their rifles overhauled once in a while, and are generous when the meat comes in.

It is necessary to go north for moose. The trip is expensive for a farmer, and there are not so many who indulge in moose hunting. From those who

(Continued on page 37)





The
**Functioning
of an Old
Smooth Bore**

What Price Gunsmithing?

By ELLIS CHRISTIAN LENZ

"I HAVE," says the hopeful customer, "a Krag rifle which I'd like to have altered for hunting purposes. I want the barrel cut off to about 22 inches so it will be nice to handle in the brush. The way it is now I might be mistaken for a Revolutionary Soldier. I think, if this gun were altered, it would be just the medicine for deer."

"The Krag action is a fine foundation for your purpose and with some alterations nothing more suitable could be desired in a practical hunting rifle," the gunsmith replies, scenting a bit of grist for the mill.

So, with a fixed and rapturous look in his eye, this prospective customer describes a Krag he has seen which had been remodeled in the Mannlicher style; built-up comb, pistol-grip added, flush magazine, imported ramp, adequate sights, and a fine checking job.

"How much would such a job cost?" he suddenly demands, getting his feet on the ground.

"Oh, around one hundred dollars, if you furnish the Krag," the master of wood and steel replies.

"O-n-e h-u-n . . . say, do you mean to tell me that such a job costs \$100?" gasps this novice in the rarified atmosphere of Fact.

"By the way," resumes our gunsmith, "that Krag you described sounds like one I remodeled some time ago."

Author's Note: Being a *Gunsmith's Pest of the first, second and third water, I feel eminently qualified to set down the ensuing exposé of Suffering, Injustice, and Reward in Heaven.

"I don't know if that's the one, but an acquaintance of mine has one and when I asked him how much it cost he just winked at me because his wife had heard us talking and her ears were sticking out like coal scuttles," chuckles the customer. "I do know that Bill is a Krag 'nut' and I think he'd pay what is necessary to get what he wants. He surely is tickled with his Krag-Mannlicher, but I did not realize that the job would cost so much money. Of course, it IS a beautiful job; the only way I could see that the comb had been added was by the slight change in the grain of the wood at the joint, and the pistol-grip dovetail was practically invisible."

Being a modest and truthful craftsman, our gunsmith proceeds to explain that luck plays some part in producing invisible joints.

"The mechanical joining may be absolutely perfect, but no man can tell just how well the new piece will match the rest of the stock after it is finished; usually the match is fairly good and occasionally

it is better than I have any right to expect.

"You seemed somewhat startled when I quoted \$100 for a Krag-Mannlicher. We'll take a pencil and paper and sort of itemize the costs. You realize, of course, that this job is open to savings in the way of cheaper sights and other parts, but the labor costs remain pretty much the same. Now, let's see: cutting off the barrel and adding a ramp sight may come to \$10, depends on whether you want an imported English ramp or one of a good but cheaper domestic make. Same way with the rear sight: you can get a special design bolt-sleeve sight which will cost \$12, or a reliable receiver sight for less than half the cost. The flush magazine costs \$15, sling and swivels \$5, collar at junction of barrel and receiver \$3, remodeling and checking of stock along with grip-cap and buttplate, \$40. There it is. I produce what the customer wants and I am sure you can see that the costs are justified."

This customer realizes that the gunsmith has catered to the individual whim of a man who is willing and able to pay for what he WANTS. Most men would want that finished rifle, but, for various reasons, would not pay the price.

The customer and the gunsmith know that lack of means is a very legitimate reason for a man not indulging his fancies, and that he will bow to that condition and expect only that which he can reasonably pay for.

This man's sanity permits him to see also that the cost of labor is very real and that, in quantity, it is beyond his buying ability. The fact remains that the gunsmith tries to charge a fair price for his service, much or little.

The customer finally leaves his Krag rifle to undergo a simple and fairly cheap modification which will cost him around \$15. The barrel will be cut off to 22 inches, an inexpensive ramp and bead front sight will be added, the military rear sight will be removed and the screw-holes plugged. A sturdy and inexpensive receiver sight, cutting off the fore-end, and possibly a sling will complete the job.

In the great minority, fortunately, there is a man who cannot justify ANY expenditure on a Krag which may have cost him around \$3. He forgets that the small original cost merely represented a formal gesture of exchange between a gracious national military establishment and himself. Not having a decided Krag 'fixation', this man may feel that he has gone the limit when he personally affixes a mail-order bead front sight. Even this modest expenditure is begrudged because he feels that the 'bargain' ceased after he came into possession of the issued rifle. And, if by any chance, the gunsmith is included in the cast of this drama, the latter immediately assumes the role of villain, and any charge for alteration is open to keen scrutiny. There IS hope for the man who, through lack of reasoning, considers the gunsmith's labor charges as being too high. And occasionally there is a person—one in ten thousand is one too many—who CAN pay a reasonable price for his wants but by grace of a mean nature will argue and become red in the face in his efforts to secure the 'right' price. This 'right' price means that he absolutely knows that the luckless craftsman is losing money on the transaction. May his breed dwindle to an even smaller number than our generously established minimum. The gunsmith is heartily joined by other tradespeople in ripe opinions of the breed; which is the same everywhere and especially obnoxious when asked to pay for labor.

Unfortunately, there is something in the tradition and intimacy of firearms which leads many men to think that they could easily do gunsmithing 'if they had the time'. The gun-owner may be thoroughly mystified concerning the innards of his automobile, radio, or his rye, and he will practically beg to be 'held up' by so-called experts in these lines of endeavor. Yet the cost of a little honest labor on a cheap gun is an item to be deeply investigated.

In days gone by some musty old tinkerer would, for a substantial price, sell in printed form what purported to be 'Gunsmith's Secrets'. These 'secrets' did little to clarify the situation and soon led many to believe that the gunsmith had quite a

bag of tricks, not the least of which were charges for work he did not perform.

Gunsmithing, like watchmaking, had its inception in comparatively ancient times, and it would seem that, until recently, there hovered over the craft an aura of Middle Age mystery; for there have been few books published in the past dealing with the practical, workaday side of gunsmithing. This information has been available only in recent years, but it has done much to dissipate that air of mystery which has surrounded the gunsmith's activities. Text books on the subject are of the greatest service to the professional gunsmith, in that they prove to the ambitious but misguided amateur, and the gun public in general, that the only 'secrets' in skillful gunsmithing are Experience and Hard Work. Gun cranks have come to realize that they too, in their own private ways of earning a living, are paid for the Experience and Hard Work that is valuable to their employers. They also grant that the 'super' status of the aforementioned qualities demands a reasonable premium over the ordinary effort.

A very capable plumber may work diligently attaching scope blocks to a barrel, and produce a thoroughly cock-eyed job; the well-equipped gunsmith will work a fraction as hard and produce a perfect job. There is nothing to prevent the plumber from learning how, but in the end he will have to know what the gunsmith knows, and it won't come in the form of a miracle; just good old application to the problem, along with a mistake or two in the learning.

Now that gunsmithing 'secrets' are exposed, the gun-owner has the privilege of adapting them to his own use. He can remodel his guns as little or as much as he likes or has the ability to do. The result is that many men find themselves capable of doing minor jobs—and with the real gunsmith's blessing. Many small gunsmithing jobs require more labor than is readily visible, and while the gunsmith knows honestly that he has expended the labor, it is very hard for him to get the customer to realize that the cost is justified.

I might digress at this point to cite an example. Having quite a large hand, I found that the grip of my S. & W. .38 Special Target Revolver would be improved if I inserted an aluminum plate under each stock. I shaped up those 1/16" aluminum plates to the exact contour of the wooden stocks, and the result was a more hand-filling grip, while the ensemble was decidedly good looking. All went well until I tried to assemble the grip; when I found that the regular stock bolt was now too short to engage the threads in the opposite escutcheon. I had to have the gunsmith make me a new bolt, identical with the original except that it was to be 1/8" longer. Cost, seventy-five

cents. I paid this price without question, because I knew that I had ordered something which could not be casually picked out of a bin, but had to be made up individually on the lathe.

Later, a fellow shooter remarked about the desirability of my enlarged revolver grip, and in the course of the conversation I mentioned that the new bolt had cost seventy-five cents. He thought seventy-five cents was exorbitant, and said that he would make a pair of fillers for himself and, having a small lathe, he'd make the bolt himself. It seems that he made the bolt and then found that he did not have a proper die to do the threading. He went out and bought a die, paid a good price for it, and may never use it again. All I did was to make my want known to friend gunsmith, I got exactly what I wanted, and paid a reasonable price. I did not have to own a lathe or spend the time fussing with the job. By some unfathomable quirk of mentality my friend will still say I had been soaked for that bolt, if you ask him real quick before he has a chance to think. All this is unfair to an honest craftsman who is trying to make a living, let alone a profit, in a legitimate business.

A gunsmith finds that when new parts are installed it is often necessary to call upon any profit yielded by the part to partially defray the labor expense. How can he show the average person that to assure smooth functioning of the arm it was necessary to carefully hand-finish the new part? How can he prove that he did not slap the new part into place without the slightest effort? Don't ask the gunsmith to take a loss just to prove to you that he is honest. The sportsman, in general, is fair-minded, and if he knew these facts he would readily admit that he'd dislike trying to make a commercial success of his own business on such a hazardous basis.

Spreading interest in amateur gunsmithing has brought to the professional more business, and on the whole, business of the better type. Some book-taught amateurs become very skillful craftsmen, due to their possessing the same inherent qualities necessary to a professional gunsmith. The only limit to this high type amateur is that imposed by lack of machinery or technical training necessary to execute the more advanced work. Thus, the capable amateur gunsmith eliminates many of the non-profit, or loss, jobs. When HE seeks the services of the professional he brings a job that is worthy of the training necessary to do it. This amateur also knows that the cost is fully warranted, and the whole transaction is consummated with entire satisfaction.

On the other hand, the unsuccessful amateur is amply impressed that the 'secrets' are beyond his grasp purely because his fingers are all thumbs and his

'mechanical-skill' cell is non-existent, or, at best, atrophied.

Often he is the man who previously thought that the gunsmith belonged to The Ancient Order of Unhung Cutthroats. He now turns up with his small and sizable offerings, and pays a fair labor-price in a most contrite spirit. To him, the 'secrets' live on but his price attitude is changed; in fact is normal.

WHO is a Gunsmith? He is not the man who repairs your locks, sharpens the lawnmower, or fixes your son's airgun. Nor is he the clever amateur who has mastered some of the 'secrets'. There are comparatively few bona fide gunsmiths in the United States; men equally capable in wood and metal. Modern demand for quantity production and the machines necessary to such output have practically exterminated the Master Gunsmith—that almost mythical man capable of fabricating a complete and fine firearm. The fastnesses of the Appalachians still harbor a few native gunsmiths who build complete rifles, which pieces are commonly designated as 'hog' rifles, and in no way compare with the fine old Kentuckies of an earlier day.

Thus today, and for many years past, gunmaking is largely dependent upon machine production. This condition finds its parallel in many crafts, such as weaving and printing. These products which formerly were carried from inception to completion by one person, or at most a very small group, are today the stereotyped product of a few minds and hands, plus many machines.

Engineers design, and machinery produces, firearm actions following an established model. This model is largely made by hand, by highly skilled mechanics, and the cost of this first firearm of a type may be several thousands of dollars. Subsequent tooling-up and machine production will pull the cost of the finished arm to well within the reach of Herman Ulp's pocketbook. The only handwork on Mr. Ulp's gun will be fairly sketchy in comparison to the labor involved in making the model. VERY inexpensive 'arms' appear to be practically untouched by human hand during manufacture, and are produced during the Anvil Maker's slack season.

Any person who professionally caters to individual desire in firearms is termed a 'custom-maker.' He creates only that which the machine cannot make, or can make in a satisfactory but very mediocre manner. Almost without exception, today's recognized gunsmiths are custom-makers. Regardless of individual preference for working in wood or steel, they ALL possess the ability to successfully repair or alter the many types of firearm actions which come into their shops. Factory experience or previous employment in a group of

custom-makers is virtually essential to well-rounded capability.

The gunsmith may specialize in stocking and checking, but necessity and experience have taught him to 'un-dent' a shotgun barrel, make an obsolete mainspring, do blueing, reline a barrel, adjust headspace, and the 101 other feats expected of his craft.

Our craftsman, in the course of completing a custom arm, has much latitude in displaying his feeling for stock design, after individual measurements are established. He may build a special sight ramp to supplement and accentuate the stock lines, or he may slenderize and beautify an otherwise broad and originally ungainly military trigger guard.

Checking patterns and inlays, to the really artistic gunmaker, open an inviting avenue to ingenuity; and here natural talent proves a golden asset. The finer the artist the less likely he is to ape the so-called 'standard' and hard-boiled types of design; however, he never tries to be 'different' without providing palatable reasons for his departures from the commonplace. He can secure further embellishment by decorating screw heads or by making a bolt-action shimmer like the chassis of a costly watch. For the advanced stages of metal adornment (if you are choicy and affluent) he employs a professional steel engraver to tastily display his skill in the depiction of flora and fauna. 'Goud and siller inlays slay only the bankroll' (old Scotch axiom).

This REAL gunsmith bears no relation to an itinerant umbrella-mender; he is a man with an established place of business, a reputation, and the mechanical equipment necessary to do good work. Nor has it been unheard of that the gunsmith is primarily a gun crank himself; and if so, he is far more apt to be a very good gunsmith and capable of more understanding of you and your gun problems.

I believe it is far more usual for a fine gun-stocker to conduct a general gun-repair business than for a custom barrel-maker to depart from his specialty. Barrel-makers usually have received their early training in a factory, or they are men who have a natural genius for the utter precision demanded by the steel tube; and they seem to have kept their specialty well isolated from the general repair end of the business. The barrel expert must have very special equipment, and his knowledge extends into the field of ballistics and his skill includes the fitting of his barrels to various actions. So, the barrel-maker is not truly a gunsmith, under the accepted meaning of the word; he is a hybrid engineer-mechanic. His is truly the Realm of the Tube.

Returning to our real gunsmith, don't be shocked at the cost of repairs on a cheap gun, for those repairs may cost as much as

the entire weapon when new. Remember, highly-skilled hand work costs money, and your gun may be having more hand work done on it in this shop than was bestowed upon it during the entire course of its manufacture. It's sometimes cheaper to buy new overalls than to patch the old ones.

If you are an experienced and discriminating gun owner you will hand the gunsmith a real firearm to alter or repair. He will know that you will appreciate any evidence of his skill, and it is quite certain that his price for the work will reflect honest craftsmanship and a sincere effort to please you.

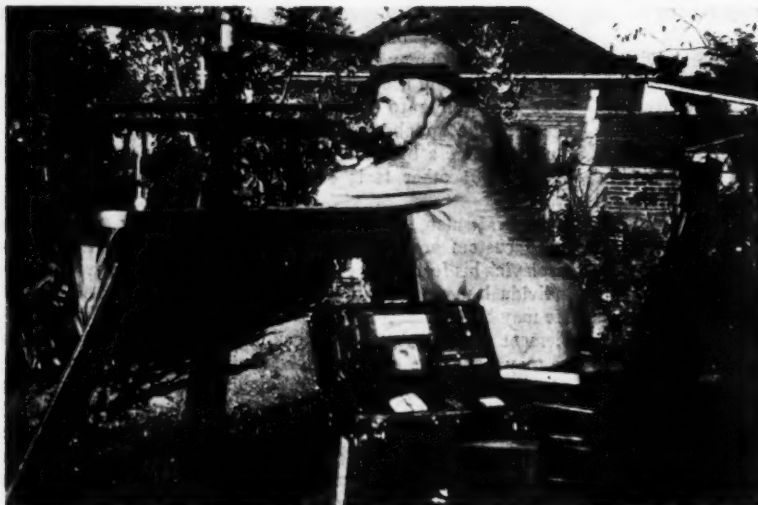
Gunsmiths, as a class, are a genial, knowledge-diffusing group, and many well-intentioned persons greatly impose upon this trait.

A dentist or a doctor does not sit in his office discussing molars or diagnosing tummy aches free of charge. If your good-natured gunsmith charged for all the valuable information 'weaseled' out of him in the course of placing a two-dollar job, he'd have to worry about his income tax. Perish the thought.

The gunsmith is a money-grabbing grouch if he will not lay down his tools and give undivided attention to our best hunting lies. Surely not many craftsmen are privileged to listen to such an assortment of non-productive chatter as befalls this unfortunate man. Mayhap he is working on a custom job to be used on an important expedition, and is straining to meet a time schedule. We saunter in with deceased Grandpap's bequest, a marvel of the late '60's. We want the carbuncles removed from the bore, a new mainspring, and a new grip. The gunsmith's kindly visage wrinkles into a welcoming smile as we enter and he prepares to give us his undivided attention. Very soon we have humanely imparted to us the fact that the cost of rehabilitating our Jonah is entirely disproportionate to its value, intrinsic or otherwise. We gratefully agree, but out of curiosity we proceed to draw upon his knowledge of the particular vintage of our piece of junk. The gunsmith knows that our opinion of him and his craft will suffer if he cannot, or will not, outline the history of our antique. He dutifully waters the Plant of Knowledge. At the end of an hour we leave, thinking he is a great guy because he listened to our hair-raising experience with a buzzard. We fail to appreciate that he has refrained from telling of HIS experiences with buzzards. Then the gunsmith works late that night on his real job to make up for the time devoted to us, the one before, and the one after us.

A word concerning the gunsmith's correspondence may not be amiss. Most of the incoming letters will easily pass an IQ test and live up to the accepted standards

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Picture of Mr. Rowland taken in 1934

C. W. Rowland Has Left the Range

By ALLYN H. TEDMON

ON JULY 6, 1936, the rifle-shooting fraternity of America lost its dean of rest shooting—Charles W. Rowland, of Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. Rowland was born November 15, 1859, some 15 miles from Ogdensburg, New York. He later lived in Essex County, New York. As a boy he spent his days in the Adirondack Mountains, and had instilled into him the true spirit of the outdoors. He studied engineering at college, and came to Colorado in the '70's, where he was successful from the very beginning.

Mr. Rowland obtained his first rifle when nine years old—a nice German cap-and-ball Schuetzen, 120 balls to the pound. He paid \$20 for it. Not long after this he attended his first turkey shoot, where the lighter rifles were shot at 40 rods, the 15-pound rifles at 60 rods, and the 20-pound rifles at 100 rods. The turkey in those days was tied to the top of a stump or stool. Young Rowland wished to shoot in this match, but the man in charge said no. A nine-year-old boy had no chance, he said, and it would be only a waste of time. "However, Rowland begged so hard that the man finally allowed him to shoot at a barrel stave as a test. If he hit it he could enter the match; otherwise not. The boy waded through knee-deep snow the 220 yards, and stuck up the stave; then, after due preparation, he fired his shot.

"You shot over," said the man.

"No," said Rowland; "I saw the snow fly on the other side of the stave."

To prove it he again trudged the 220 yards, and brought back the barrel stave. There was a bullet hole through it. So he then took his place in the match, and proceeded to win three turkeys. And this was his first and last turkey shoot.

"I never wanted to shoot any more like that," he told me; "I wanted to shoot at a target, not at a bird."

When coming west he brought with him a muzzle-loading rifle, and was laughed at by the western hunters for not having a breech-loader. Nevertheless, he used this muzzle-loader on his early hunts, and had no trouble in more than holding his own.

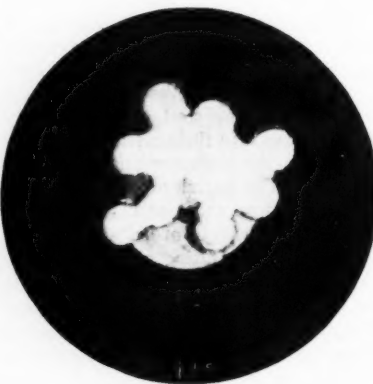
He shot big game for the market in western Colorado, and through his friendship with Chief Ouray of the Utes, he was permitted to hunt on the Indian lands.

All the fine rifles of the day passed through Mr. Rowland's hands: a cap-and-ball Billingshurst; a fine rifle by H. V. Perry of Jamestown, New York; a Tisdale from Scranton, Pennsylvania; one .52-caliber rifle by J. N. Gardner, that handled 150 grains of Fg Hazard powder and a 550-grain lead bullet (Harvey A. Donaldson has in his possession some very fine groups made with this rifle); another early rifle, by Horace Warner. At one time Mr. Rowland owned more than 60 Schuetzen rifles. During his declining years he sold most of them, keeping only his favorites.

The one rifle that always appealed most to me is an engraved Ballard fitted with a curly maple stock by Hervey Lovell. This is without exception the most beautiful rifle I have ever seen. It has two barrels, one a .38-55 and the other a .22 r. f., both by Pope if I remember aright. It is equipped with a full-length special telescope, made, I believe, by Smith, who later was with the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company. And what Mr. Rowland could do with this rifle cannot be done with any modern rifle, regardless of caliber or make.

Another of Mr. Rowland's favorite rifles was a rather plain Winchester in .39 caliber, with barrel by Schoyen. The story of this barrel is worth telling. Mr. Rowland lived most of his life in Boulder, Colorado,

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Group fired by Mr. Rowland for Mr. Dean. Reproduced exact size



Wanderings of a Desert Loafer

By CHARLES ASKINS

I LIVED on the desert that winter, and loafed quite a bit: hence the title of these tales. My surroundings favored a *penchant* for wandering idly about, shooting much or little, or none at all, as opportunity might dictate.

My home was near the State Agricultural College, which operated a fine farm—well irrigated and highly cultivated—in the Rio Grande Valley. Their herds of stock were notable, they being intended as an example for the rest of the state. The stock was sheltered in great barns the like of which no private establishment could afford. I hit it off with the superintendent of the farm and the foreman of the barns, so had the run of the entire place. The work about the barns, together with the care and handling of the dairy herd, was in charge of students who were working their way through college. They found me considerate about not accidentally shooting any of them, so there was no friction there.

Following an English custom, I called the college farm my "Rough Shoot," which in England refers to a large variety of game, with no great quantity of any one kind. My rough shoot included the entire college farm of some 200 acres, and on down the irrigation ditch for three miles on other farms, some belonging to Mexicans—all told as far as I could walk

in half a day and get back in time for supper. Altogether I had three or four sections to shoot over, some of it including the little Mexican town of Tortugas. No Mexican ever objected to my shooting though I might drive quail out of his back yard. Only one man ever did yell "Get out!" during the entire winter, and when I approached to learn what was wrong, he told me that shot I was firing at overhead blackbirds were dropping near some Mexican workmen of his, and they threatened to quit work. We talked it over, and parted good friends.

The college farm was my *piece de resistance*, where I could always secure a dozen shots in half an hour. The feeding of perhaps two hundred head of stock resulted in corn, oats, and ground feed becoming scattered about in the vicinity of the troughs, which brought the doves and tame pigeons flocking in day after day. Because they were doing some damage, the foreman asked me to shoot the pigeons and the blackbirds; thousands of blackbirds in a flock, with perhaps a hundred pigeons, coming in from Las Cruces to the north and Tortugas to the south. Those pigeons kept a line of flight as uniform as wild ducks, and all I had to do was to get on the line and wait under a cottonwood tree. The first pigeon down brought a Mexican boy or man, they

knowing that the first to reach me would get all the pigeons killed that day. I made that ruling plain so as not to be surrounded by a gang of men and boys, all clamoring for game. It was a joke on my Spanish friends occasionally, for they might have seen the very bird I killed take off from their own barns half a mile away. But they never made any complaint, knowing that they were to eat the bird anyway. However, if it belonged to a neighbor, with the joke on Romero or whoever it might be, that brought chuckles and Spanish exclamations.

I never knew what I was to shoot next or what the bag would be for any particular day. Pheasants were in numbers. Because these gay rovers pulled up a lot of corn and beans, my game carriers wanted them shot more than they did anything else except rabbits. All the game I saved for our own table was snipe and quail. No native expected to be given quail, and neither Buck nor the Mexicans liked the smell of snipe.

A great Government irrigation ditch ran the length of the college farm. It was twenty feet wide and eight feet deep, sometimes, with laterals extending all over the land. When the fields had been flooded, pools of water might remain here and there, which the snipe were quick to discover. Nor was I much slower in find-

ing the snipe. Ordinarily, when the jacks were in I'd pick up half a dozen, sometimes more, missing about as many, for those snipe were not as tame as they might have been. Then there were three ponds dug to receive surplus water from the college grounds, banked high with dirt piled around them, where the ducks couldn't see me until I was right above them. Those ducks were mighty handy. They were only 300 yards from the house, and were on hand about one morning in every three; anywhere from a pair to a dozen teal. The only thing that could spoil my chance was Buck. He never did learn that it was not his business to put those ducks into flight as soon as he could get there.

My old police dog, which had never

preempted the large barnyard, becoming half domesticated. Some of those birds would sit on a fencepost and blink away like so many whippoor-wills until I was within ten feet of them. Another bunch of the blue fellows used to come parading through our yard, so gay yet wild looking that Mrs. Askins assumed that this bevy belonged to her, and were not to be even frightened by having a gun fired near them. That left me only one bunch of birds on the near side of the Mexican town.

Below the town were both blue and Gamble's quail. One bevy of "cotton-tops" lived in a Mexican's garden. Buck knew exactly where to find them, and I knew precisely where they would fly, so would take a stand and let Buck do the

afternoon. According to convictions which I hold, work is a man's real mission in life—what he exists for; yet if he loses the inclination to play, his working days will soon be over. It seemed to me that nature was saying "Here, here! this fellow is becoming too old to get any fun out of life, so what does he want to stick around for?" But I wanted to stick around for a while, for various reasons. For one thing, I was getting a considerable kick out of the little red dog and a gun. Then I had some writing to do that I hadn't gotten around to as yet. So I decided to keep myself in condition to tramp ten or fifteen miles any time I took a notion to, and I got out and played my loafing game just as earnestly as I had ever done this past 45 years. The birds

flew as fast, the gun shot as true, the sun shone with mellow warmth—not too hot and not too cold, soft winds swept down the great Rio Grande Valley, and Buck and I were happy as lords.

It was afternoon, and Buck and I were a bit late in getting out. It wasn't Buck's fault: he had been impatient to start for two hours, and if I hadn't kept him in the house he'd have gone on a hunt of his own. But now we were off, and nobody—much less either of us—knew where we would go, or how far, or when we would get back, or what we would shoot, if anything. Maybe Buck cared, but I didn't. We took our usual route down past the four big barns and the feed yard.

I was too slow for Buck, who could see a spot a quarter of a mile off where he had sometimes put up a jack-rabbit. Presently I heard him in full cry. I didn't mind, for there might be ducks in the ponds—something the red dog had forgotten. A hundred doves clattered out of the barnyard, getting up a few at first, then a mass of them in a panic—for I had shot into them now and then. But not this time. Orders were to bring in no doves, and I wouldn't give them away. The ground was jet black in spots with blackbirds, left undisturbed because no Mexican was in sight to gather them. My pet bevy of blue quail looked at me through the woven-wire fence, then continued scratching.

My ponds had banks eight feet high: regular duck traps because the birds couldn't see me until I topped a bank right above them. I always climbed those banks hopefully, in the belief that I'd get a shot, though about two times in three I did not. A flock of greenwings were in the very first pond. I was right on top of them before they knew it, and having the Winchester 16-bore pump, killed three



been away from me day or night in six years, had been run over and killed a short time after I reached New Mexico. My setter Cute, fourteen years old, had decided that the only way he meant to go hunting was in a car, so that left me the little red tyke called Buck, who was as keen as a brier. I had charge of Buck while his owner was in Florida on a pistol shoot, and Buck accepted me without reservation, because every so often I'd shoot him a jack-rabbit. Buck had never caught a jack except when it was crippled, but neither had he learned that he couldn't. Everything was game to him—even tame chickens, one of which he caught right in the owner's yard. Something might have happened to Buck then, but the hen wasn't hurt and the Mexican was a friend of mine; so Buck got off with a scolding.

On the college farm were three beves of blue quail; that is, they were on the farm sometimes, and again a mile or more out in the desert. One flock, however,

flushing. He would make a whirlwind effort to catch one, and then they would come past me. If I killed two, that was all for that day, but if I missed one, the red dog would put them up again; whereupon they would return to the place they had started from, with me again in position. In the course of the winter I cut that bevy down to about ten birds, after which no more were to be shot.

Buck took all these desert wanderings seriously. At last he had discovered his mission in life: he was to put up anything that could fly, for the gun, and anything that could run, for himself. He brought out every bird that fell in the water, and found every quail that was shot. Blackbirds he would give one bite, and drop; snipe he wouldn't touch at all. Buck looked like a Boston terrier, but he hunted like a field-trial champion; always at top speed, ranging far and wide.

As for me, in accordance with my theory of life and what is good for a man, I worked in the morning and played in the

before they got out of range. Buck heard the shooting and came up with a rush, no doubt exasperated that all this had happened while he was away. But that didn't prevent him from retrieving the two ducks that had fallen into the water. One of the farm hands came to me and I gave him the birds. While we chatted for a minute he told me of a bunch of snipe he had just put up, down where a recent irrigation had left water covering a cotton bed. A flock of pigeons came by, and I dropped two, getting a third as they wheeled, now high in the air. Buck wouldn't touch the pigeons. I gave them to my farm acquaintance, knowing that his pay was only sixty dollars a month. He had a family of eight, and three pigeons and three teal would help a bit. All of us like to do a charitable thing when it doesn't cost us anything, and I had orders not to bring any more ducks to the dobe house for the present.

Down along a lateral, dry now because the water came from a different "main"—a ditch heavily grown to weeds on either side where cultivation had once taken place, Buck got ahead of me and put up four pheasants, all great red cock birds, cackling their annoyance. The little red dog chased them, partly because they went so slowly that he thought he might catch one, and no doubt he expected the gun to chime in and help him. I sighted on those birds as they went off—slowly rising, great long fellows, never wavering a particle in flight, and wondered how anybody could miss a pheasant rising under thirty yards. Matter of fact, I never did miss a pheasant that rose under thirty yards. The pheasants never did rise higher than five feet, alighting within one hundred yards, but Buck was so close to them that they had to get up again, this time passing out of sight well beyond the big ditch. Buck came back to see if there were any left.

The snipe overflow was only a hundred yards ahead. Buck got there first, slashing through the shallow water like a runaway mule. He paid no attention to the snipe, and they did no more than bob up out of his way, then right down again. I had seen half a dozen, and knew that no more than one in three had taken wing. That looked like a fine chance to bag snipe: birds full fed, lazy, unwilling to fly—and I'd be right among 'em. Looked like the old days over again, when all snipe trusted to Providence, and had little fear of man and his gun. But these snipe knew a man and his gun with the exactness of an old black crow. Before I had approached to within fifty yards they commenced to get out of that pond-hole—

dozens of them. One came by me, flying as steady as a dove; the easiest shot I know, and I killed him. Plenty of snipe had "scaped" and escaped, but not all, for snipe never were all of the same mind at the same time.

I hated to wade into black muck, suspecting that some soft spot would let me in over my shoes, so after retrieving my one bird I kept on the hard ground of the ditch bank, skirting the bit of water. I'd just as well have waded right in. I had killed two more, and Buck, seeing them fall, plunged in; but he took only one whiff, and then left the ill-smelling long-bill; and I had to go in myself. I had killed too many snipe in years past to believe that a man can kill a half dozen snipe, and then go back and find all of

where the first snipe had been killed, and all those birds had stuck right there. Now perhaps fifteen snipe got up as one bird. Maybe it was twice that number—I don't know, too busy. Like the Irishman's ducks, I couldn't shoot one snipe for another getting in the way. Fixed my eye on the one farthest off, and missed him with both barrels, seeing the number six shot strike all around him. Hot corner now! A snipe got up within twenty feet, and I dropped him on the second tack. Two more were just as easy. Pulled on them, but gun refused to fire. Magazine empty. When the magazine was filled the snipe quit jumping. I pulled off my shoes after retrieving, and washed my socks. That took time, but I had the whole afternoon and didn't mean to hike all that time with mud in my shoes. Presently I continued on up my lateral, which had a bit



them. The mud and water went over my shoes, and half way up to my knees.

It is just queer the tastes that men and animals develop. I like snipe better than almost any other game bird unless it is a woodcock, but I have never been able to induce a dog to eat snipe unless it had been cooked with so much meat that the snipe smell was gone. Every dog will eat a quail or rabbit, raw or cooked, but no snipe and no duck. Coyotes will eat a dead duck. Question: is the taste of man for snipe an acquired and not a natural taste, the same as in the case of children, who have no taste for beer though German children readily acquire it?

I was tramping along on the dry bank of the ditch again, within easy reach of snipe water—gun at ready the same as a skeet-shooter, when a bird got up pretty far out. He should have escaped, but he made two tacks and passed in front of me within easy reach. No trouble to get him. That shot started a snipe panic. I wasn't any more than 70 yards from

of water in the bottom, and managed to bag six more snipe before reaching the main canal. Not a snipe to the shot, you understand, but I got 'em.

Striking the main irrigation ditch—water running twenty feet wide and five deep, banks high, a pair of teal got out within ten feet of me as I topped the bank. They fell on the far side, both of them. Buck wanted to plunge right in, but I wouldn't let him—knowing that he couldn't get out and that I would have trouble in getting him out. But I knew of a footbridge a quarter-mile up. Thither we went, crossed over, and got our teal. Yet another quarter-mile down, and we recrossed on another wide plank, now right in the edge of the Mexican town of Tortugas. A Spanish-American friend of mine who lived nearby came out to meet us, as usual. I gave him the two teal, but not the snipe—I liked snipe better than he did. This young man had spent three years in college, quitting at the end of his Junior year when his father died and left

a mother and six children to his care. Incidentally, he spoke better English than I did, and oddly enough for a Mexican, he seemed to think in English. We sometimes loafed in the desert together when he had time. He was by nature a likeable man.

He pointed to a large flock of blackbirds in the yard of the only black man who lived in the town, asking if I would shoot some birds so that, with the teal, he would have enough for a pot-pie. The black was also a friend of mine—a fellow Oklahoman, and I could shoot even though the birds fell right on top of the house, which some of them did. The whole top of that cottonwood tree was black with birds—apparently not room for another one, when I fired. No, I didn't shoot them on the wing, for this was a meat shot, and hungry little brown children awaited the result. Twenty blackbirds were gathered in.

My college man stood, blackbirds in one hand, teal in the other, waiting as if he had something to say, but hesitating because of the sensitiveness and good manners for which these people are noted. He was looking curiously at Buck, at the fine gun, at the old fellow loafing about with apparently not a care in the world. Apparently mine looked like an ideal existence to him.

"Major," he said, "you have a pretty good time, don't you?"

"Yes," I replied, knowing pretty well that something more was to come.

"How much money do you make?"

"Well, some days five dollars, some days eight, rarely ten."

"All that money," said Rom, "and you only work half a day and play the other half. Do you know what I make, Major? Never more than a dollar and a half, some days only a dollar, working eight hours, maybe ten hours, walking a mile and a half to get to work, and back another mile and a half. I spent three years in college. It was all time thrown away, as it is for ninety-nine Mexicans in the hundred. I have eight people to feed out of my dollar and a half. Do you wonder I am glad to get blackbirds?"

Buck had been busy while I was talking to Rom. He had routed the bevy of quail which he knew where to find, and had driven them into the center of the town, near the house of the priest. Shooting in the immediate vicinity of the holy father was taboo, so we prepared to proceed on down below town. But we were not to escape so easily. A big coal-black man came out of his little dobe house, and stood ready to greet me. I knew him only as "Lige," and that he was from Oklahoma, though originally from Mississippi. I'd have to spend a few minutes with him, notwithstanding Buck's impatience.

"Want some blackbirds too, Lige?"

"No, Majuh. Ole oomern say she cain't fry dem tendah. How dus dese Mexes make a pot-pie, suh?"

"Well, I'd have to guess at it. They put the birds into a pot with a bit of meat if they have any, some red beans, and some green peppers, and boil 'em till the bones come loose. Bones are thrown away and the rest goes into a bake-pan, where a pie crust goes over it; and so into the oven to bake until the crust turns a golden brown."

"Uh-huh! 'At sho makes me hongry!"

"Got enough to eat haven't you Lige?"

"Yas suh. Gov'ment cotton man gib me er job, an' I done laid-in fo' de wintuh. Got a hunderd poun ob cohn meal, an' fifty poun salt pohk, an' I done had beans and taters an' tuhniaps an' onuns an' pep-puhs. Got plenty, ony ain't got no rabbit foh Christmas. Ole oomern wants a rabbit, same as tuckee, fo' Christimus."

"Why don't you trap one? A smart black man from Oklahoma ought to be able to catch him a cottontail rabbit."

"I done set me er trap in a cotton-man's truck patch, but his mistuss done say I neber ketch nuthin' 'cept chickens. En dat lady say she know good and well de neighbors gona say she dun set dat trap her own se'f. Gwine eat evuh chicken whut dun git in dat trap. She dun took at trap and thowed it ovuh de fence."

"Come with me, Lige, and we will go over into that truck patch and see if we can't shoot a rabbit. The government man and I hit it off, so he won't mind. Not at home today, anyhow."

We went across lots to the patch, no more than two hundred yards distant, followed by the oldest black boy, of eight or nine years. Going in at the gate, we found that all kinds of truck had been produced there the past summer. Some of the corn was still standing, with melons left on the ground though ruined by frost. It was all pretty much grown to weeds, and did look like a good place for rabbits.

The first thing that Buck did was to startle a flock of brown leghorn chickens, which went over the fence in a great flurry of wings and cackling. Buck was after them so hard that he hit the fence and turned over. Nothing daunted, he was up and going through the weeds like a red tornado. Out came a cottontail, running for life. That rabbit knew where there was a hole under the fence, and made it in his stride, while Buck couldn't get through. The rabbit ran down the outside of the fence, with Buck on the inside keeping pace. Watching my chance, I fired through the fence and killed the rabbit. Now the dog remembered the gate, and headed for it. The boy had followed hard after the dog, and nearly as fast.

"Get that rabbit, Sam," I called, "before Buck gets around to it."

That fence was no obstacle to an active black boy with a rabbit in sight, and he went over it like a fireman climbing a ladder. At that the little red dog threatened to beat him to it, and his father yelled to him to jump. Jump he did, but there was a strand of barbed wire on top of that fence, and the lad hung up by the seat of his strong breeches as he slid down the other side. Buck picked up the rabbit and started to trot away with it. I think he would have brought it right around to me, except for the commotion on the fence. Lige was not far back of his son, and he too was afraid that the rabbit might be lost. Not being able to free the lad as quickly as he wished, he lifted the youngster out of his overalls by turning down the shoulder straps, dropping him on the far side, in a very short shirt-tail. Away went the black boy after the dog, and seeing what was after him, Buck took a bee-line for home.

Luck was with us, for Sam would never have caught Buck. But all the noise and disturbance had started another rabbit and I killed it. Buck stopped, dropped his rabbit, and looked back, uncertain because I had sometimes fooled him by shooting just to bring him in. That place must have been full of rabbits, for I barely had time to reload when yet a third one got out from almost under my feet. I killed it. That settled the thing for Buck, and back he came on a dead run. And also came Sam with his rabbit, eyes rolling indignantly, for a gang of Mexican lads had gathered on the ditch bank and were hooting at him. Buck came in through the gate, quickly learned that the dead rabbits had been gathered, made a dash into the weeds, feathering with great determination, and sprung another rabbit. He had to go back to the gate to get out, but headed the rabbit and had a nip-and-tuck race for three hundred yards before the bunny got into standing cotton stalks.

"Whoo-ah!" exclaimed Lige. "Nevuh 'spected mo'n one ole haiah, an' got tree!" And he went to the fence to carefully loosen and remove Sam's overalls, while the boy came around through the gate. "You sho' had luck, Sam," Lige said to his offspring, "cose had you dun come home wid de seat o' yo' britches out, Mam would a whaled you en den talk to me scan'lous. Look ut whut me an' de majah dun while y'all chase dat Buck!"

It came to me of a sudden that I ought to have to my credit one good Christmas deed. "Lige," I said, "you ought to have biscuits and blackberry pie with those rabbits."

"Yas-suh, yas-suh. Sho' oughter hab, but I ain't lade me in no flouah."

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*Only one hand is required
to use the camera*

The Ideal Sportsman's Camera

By JOHN HALLIBURTON

IT was a beautiful fall day—cool and clear; a day to gladden the heart of any lover of the outdoors. A light snow had fallen the night before, but had disappeared from the great sand-bar which stretched in all directions from our position in the small goose pit. The willow flats and cottonwood groves behind us, however, were still white, protected as they were from the mid-morning sun. Beyond the bar huge rafts of mallards could be seen floating down the Mississippi. Their numbers were increased from time to time by flocks coming from their morning feeding in the willow flats and flooded woodlands.

My companion and I were enjoying a smoke and making ourselves as comfortable as our limited quarters would permit, while we watched the wildfowl activity on the river beyond. Fortune had been kind to us during the morning, several flocks of honkers visiting our decoys, to leave a few of their number behind.

Suddenly, across the expanse of river and sand-bar, there floated that sound which, for sheer grandeur, none other in

all Nature can match: the call of the Canadian goose. A swift glance up river, and I could scarcely believe my eyes. Across the sky stretched a line which seemed to reach from horizon to horizon. Never before or since, in years of goose hunting, have I seen a single flock of geese that approached the size of this one.

They were headed directly for our bar, and we hugged the ground, scarcely daring to breathe, as there crept over us that keen thrill which time and experience can never dull. They passed to our right, swung up into the wind, set their wings, and literally rained down all around us. And then, the thunder of their rise (it still rings in my ears)! And when the smoke of battle had cleared away, four of their number lay among the decoys.

How gladly would I have traded my two geese for permanent pictures of that great flock, as it swung into position, hovered on set pinions, and then landed in our very faces; to flush in wild pandemonium as we rose to shoot! A sight which I shall never see again. Pictures such as these would have been doubly

treasured, since my companion on this and many other hunts passed into the Great Beyond a few days after our return to civilization.

Long before this hunt I had learned the advisability of carrying a camera whenever possible, but the conditions encountered on our goose hunts had caused me to leave the camera at home. Limited space and spray in our small boat; still more limited space in the pit, and sand, had already ruined one camera for me. And bulk and fragileness had barred the camera from many other types of hunting as well.

I had also discovered that when going out for pictures only, carrying nothing except camera and equipment, the opportunities for good pictures seldom arose. There are comparatively few opportunities for securing really valuable photographs in the field today, and if one is to take advantage of these it is necessary to have a camera handy at all times. And with most of the conventional cameras this is impossible, or at least highly inconvenient, in certain types of hunting.

Finally I began to look around for a

small-size camera to supplement my large Graflex. Several of the so-called "vest pocket" models of the period were tried, but were found useless. With them only poor pictures were secured under ideal conditions. There was no choice of film available for them, and enlarging was out of the question.

About this time I began to list what were considered to be the essential requirements of an ideal sportsman's camera, and to search for a camera that would satisfy all of them. These requirements seemed particularly severe, and the search was long and thorough. However, in the end a camera was found that met them.

The major requisites were as follows:

1. **Compactness and Small Size:** As much of my time was spent in the woods, packing on foot with all supplies carried on my person, it was necessary that the entire photographic equipment be small and light. I also like to carry a camera on upland hunts, to the duck blind and trout streams, etc., and it was decided that the ideal camera, together with all necessary accessories, should be small enough to go into the smaller pockets of a regulation hunting coat.

2. **Easily Operated:** By this is not meant that there shall be nothing to set or adjust on the camera, for to do first-class work one must have lenses, shutters, and focusing mounts adjustable for different conditions. But adjustments should be made and the camera operated with the greatest possible ease. Experience had taught me that all this should be possible with the use of only one hand; for often something is being carried in one hand which it is inconvenient to set down at the moment the picture is to be made. The ideal camera, therefore, should be capable of being taken from its case (if any), focused properly, set for the desired shutter speed and diaphragm opening, pointed, and the exposure made, all with the use of but one hand.

3. **Ruggedness:** Years in the field or on the trail will subject a camera to a certain amount of rough treatment, no matter how carefully the owner handles it. In the past so much grief has been suffered with the conventional bellows that it was decided that the ideal camera should have no cloth or leather bellows. Nor should it have any protruding parts that might easily be knocked off.

It should have a rugged and precise focusing mount free from any possibility of a slanting lens, and one that maintained an exact distance from lens to film, and was dust-proof.

4. **Satisfactory Results:** Most important of all, needless to say; for no matter how otherwise excellent a camera may be, if it is not capable of producing excellent pictures, it is worthless.

When about ready to abandon all hope of ever finding this ideal camera, the thing was discovered under my very nose. For some time I had noticed in the photographic stores advertisements of a so-called "miniature" camera, but assumed this to be another of the vest-pocket variety. One day, however, I was shown some work turned out by one of these cameras, and could hardly believe so small an instrument capable of such results. I immediately purchased one, and have used it exclusively for the past seven years. There are several of these miniature cameras on the market at the present time, all of which produce phenomenal results. And now let us see how they meet the specifications I have drawn up:



This case has carried my field photographic equipment for the past seven years

1. **Size:** The accompanying picture shows the case that has carried all my photographic field equipment for the past seven years. It holds camera, loaded magazines with film for 105 exposures, two filters, sun shade, range finder, and wire release for time exposures. This case measures 2 x 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and weighs, complete, 33.5 ounces. It easily fits into

the smaller pockets, and is out of the way.

2. **Operation:** At no time are two hands needed for making any of the necessary adjustments to this camera. With the exception of replacing film magazines, it is strictly a one-hand instrument. A friend, C. J. Lewis, who does the finest work with a miniature camera I have ever seen, is also an inveterate fly fisherman. He holds a fly rod in one hand, and "shoots" the leaps of a 10 or 20-pound tarpon with his miniature camera held in the other hand. I know of no other type of camera with which this is possible. Pictures can also be taken faster with this camera than with any other type, a slight twist of the fingers being sufficient to prepare for the next shot.

3. **Ruggedness:** This camera is very rugged, and has no protruding parts and no bellows. The lens is carried in a metal sliding tube, and fitted with a screw-type focusing mount that is dust and fool-proof.

4. **Results:** The most astonishing thing about the modern miniature camera is the type work it is capable of producing. These cameras have the finest and most highly corrected lenses it is possible to produce for the purpose. Their optical principle is

ideal, and they have a depth of focus unequalled by other cameras. They use 35-mm. motion-picture film, thereby taking advantage of all the research and development work done on this type of film, as well as allowing a choice of the many different emulsions available.

By the use of modern fine-grain film and developers it is possible to secure from miniature negatives, 8 x 10-inch enlargements that can hardly be told from contact prints. I have seen these negatives enlarged from 40 to 60 diameters and still produce creditable pictures. A complete range of lenses is available, making it possible to select an ideal lens for any purpose. One make of camera alone has thirteen different lenses, all of which are quickly interchangeable.

These are truly universal cameras: they suit the requirements of the beginner, the advanced amateur, the professional photographer, and all others who have need for a camera. They are capable of turning out work equalling that of any conventional-type camera regardless of size or cost. They are not toys in any sense of the word, but rather very fine precision instruments.

(Continued on page 34)



Photo courtesy The Washington Star

Secretary Morgenthau presenting trophy to the winning El Paso Customs Patrol Team

Customs Patrol Wins Morgenthau Trophy

ABOUT two years ago the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., decided that the Treasury Department law-enforcement officers should learn to shoot. Orders went out to all concerned, and with the Coast Guard acting as instructors a program of marksmanship training was introduced.

Realizing the value of competition as a follow-up to this training, Mr. Morgenthau directed that a series of elimination matches be held between sixty-five teams representing the Customs Service, Alcohol Tax Unit, Narcotics Service, Secret Service, Bureau of the Mint, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Guards, and White House Police. These preliminary matches were fired on October 30th, 1936, at sixteen different places in the United States and Puerto Rico. The winning team and the high individual at each elimination match was declared eligible to compete in a final U. S. Treasury Championship to be held in Washington.

On November 16th—a cold and blustery day at Camp Simms, the District of Columbia National Guard range, the sixteen winning teams and individuals took their places on the firing line to compete in championship matches for the coveted "Secretary's Trophy" and medals.

In the gallery of spectators who braved the elements were many of the Treasury Department officials: Harold N. Graves,

Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs; Frank Dow, Assistant Commissioner of Customs; Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics; Elmer L. Irely, Chief Intelligence Unit; T. J. Gorman, Deputy Commissioner in charge of Investigative Unit, Customs; Dwight E. Avis, Assistant Deputy Internal Revenue, in charge of Enforcement Alcohol Tax Unit; and Henry M. Dengler, Executive Officer in charge of Matches.

Each team consisted of three firing members, and these forty-eight competitors, plus the five high individuals who were not members of any team, took the firing line with their .38-caliber 4-inch-barrel service guns with fixed sights. They fired the prescribed course of ten shots slow fire, ten shots timed fire, and ten shots rapid fire on the 20-yard pistol target. After the smoke of battle had cleared away and scores were added up, it was found that the El Paso Customs Patrol team had finished in first place with a score of 777 x 900. Second place was taken by the team from the Seattle Customs Patrol, their score being 758. The White House Police came in third, a few points ahead of the Customs Patrol team from San Juan, who had been high scorers in the preliminary matches.

The high individual gold medal was won by E. L. Ballinger of the El Paso Customs

Patrol team, with a score of 281. Second place in the individual match was taken by M. R. Rogers of the Seattle Customs Patrol, with a score of 276, which gave him the silver award; while the third place was won by L. H. Anderson of Havre, Montana, his score being 265.

The day following the matches all the competitors visited the Secretary's Office, where Secretary Morgenthau presented the Secretary's Cup to the winning Customs Patrol team from El Paso, the team members receiving gold medals. The second-place-team members received silver medals, while the team finishing in third place received bronze medals. At the same time the medals for the individual winners were also awarded. During the presentation ceremonies a number of ranking Treasury officials were present.

Interest in this first match was very keen, and several competitors who arrived in Washington the day before the match arranged with one of the local pistol clubs to use their range for practice. It is unusual to fire an outdoor match on the small 20-yard gallery target, especially where service guns and fixed sights on 4-inch barrels are required. Only by checking over the scores made under these conditions can the really excellent shooting done be appreciated.

Scores of the team and individual matches appear on page 34.

Early Colt Cartridge Types

By M. D. MEISER

ARMS collectors, particularly those specializing in Colt pistols and revolvers, seem to be overlooking one of the most interesting groups; namely, the early cartridge arms. When patents which had retarded introduction of these types expired in 1871 there were competitive lines already on the market, many of them enjoying considerable popularity. This probably accounts for the fact that distribution of early Colt cartridge arms was not large, and that now, while the types that are here discussed are little more than 60 years old, they seem to be less plentiful than percussion models.

The conversions, patented in 1871 and 1872, were percussion Army, Navy, Belt, and Pocket Models altered to shoot metallic breech-loading ammunition. Incidentally, the Theur Patent alteration employing a special front-loading tapered cartridge, with the forerunner of the factory conversion, was largely experimental and was never produced commercially.

The .44-caliber Army revolvers were altered to shoot .44-caliber center-fire cartridges, and in some cases the .44-caliber rim-fire Henry cartridge. The back of the cylinder was cut off and a recoil shield added, the latter containing the firing pin, and having a rear sight on top and a loading gate on the right side. The original ramming lever and plunger were removed, the hole in the barrel lug was plugged, and a rod ejector added (Figure 1). A type less common had no sight on the recoil shield, the firing pin was attached to the hammer, and the barrel was cut off to 5½ inches (Figure 2). The .36-caliber Navy revolvers were altered in a similar manner to shoot the .38 Long Colt C. F. cartridge, with the firing pin on the hammer and using the hammer-slot rear sight (Figure 3). While the 1851 octagon-barrel Navy is the one usually seen, some of the round-barrel models of 1861 were also converted.

The 1853 Belt and Pocket Models offer the greatest number of minor varieties. Some are found with loading gate and side-

rod ejector (Figure 4), others with only the loading gate (Figure 5), and still others with neither loading gate nor ejector (Figures 6 and 7). These were usually adapted for the .38-Short or Long rim-fire cartridges, although they are occasionally found altered to shoot .38 C. F. ammunition. In some cases, presumably if an arm with a ruined barrel was sent in for conversion, a new round barrel was supplied. Such an arm is shown in Figure 8, adapted for .38 center-fire cartridges. It seems to have been common practice in altering the 1862 percussion revolvers to substitute for the original fluted and rebated cylinder, a rebated round cylinder. In a few rare cases, however, alterations using the original fluted and rebated cylinder are found (Figure 9). While .31-caliber percussion revolvers are sometimes found converted to .32-caliber metallic-cartridge models, these, like the converted Dragoons, are without a doubt the work of private gunsmiths.

Because so much has already been written about the Single Action Army and Frontier Colt, no discussion of this model is deemed necessary. It might be men-

tioned, however, that one rare type of this famous model should be watched for by collectors. It is the short-barreled "House Pistol" made without ejector and with 3½- and 4-inch barrels.

The first strictly cartridge models to be considered are the little "open-frame" 7-shot .22-caliber revolvers. They have no frame above the cylinder, the barrel being attached by an eccentric wedge engaging a slot in the cylinder pin. The early model has a high, upright hammer (Figure 10), while the later and common model has a low hammer (Figure 11). The real rarity in this type is a model with tiny ejector rod mounted on the right side of the frame. The open-frame models were made in .22 caliber only, but when, in 1874, the "solid-frame" line was introduced, these latter revolvers were furnished in all calibers from .22 to .41.

These solid-frame models, known as the New Line Cartridge Revolvers, were made in .22 caliber—the "Little Colt", .30 caliber—the "Pony Colt", .32 caliber—the "Ladies Colt", .38 caliber—the "Pet Colt", and .41 caliber—the "Big Colt." Infrequently specimens are found with

these names engraved on the right side of the barrel. All had 2¼-inch round barrels, with the exception of the .22-caliber, which had a rounded barrel that was flat on the sides. All are distinguished by a concave button-like side plate on the left side, held in place by the hammer screw. The commoner varieties had "bird's-head" grips, while all had the frame above the cylinder, and sheathed triggers. On some specimens the caliber was stamped on the left side of the barrel in rather large figures with a sunken background, appearing somewhat like etching, the figures being preceded by the words "Colt New"; for example, "Colt New 22", "Colt New 30", etc. In addition the caliber was usually stamped on the left side of the frame below the cylinder, though in some cases one of these markings is absent. The .22-caliber was seven shot, and had a brass frame;



all others were five shot, with steel frame. All were marked on top of the barrel in two lines: "Colt's Pt. F. A. Mfg. Co. Hartford, Ct. U. S. A."

Two methods were employed for locking the cylinder. Usually there were rectangular cuts milled in the outer surface of the cylinder back of the flutes, to receive the cylinder bolt located in the lower portion of the frame, forward of the trigger—as in present-day practice. In the other arrangement the notches were milled in the rear face of the cylinder between the chambers, and were engaged by a bolt located in the frame above and to the rear of the trigger.

Figure 12 shows an elaborately engraved .22-caliber revolver with gold-plated cylinder and pearl grips, the bolt cuts being on the outside of the cylinder. Figure 13 shows another engraved .22, with notches on the rear of the cylinder and therefore not visible in a side view. This one is marked "Colt New 22." The specimen shown in Figure 14 is marked on the barrel "Colt New 30", and has the notches on the rear end of the cylinder. Figure 15 shows the usual model .32, with notches on the outside of the cylinder. Figure 16 is identical with Figure 15 except that it has "Ladies Colt" engraved on the right side of the barrel. Figure 17 is another .32 with bolt cuts milled on the rear of the cylinder.

Figures 18 and 19 show the .38-caliber size with both varieties of bolt cuts. Figure 20 represents the .41-caliber size, with notches on the rear of the cylinder. This is marked on the right side of the barrel: "COLT NEW 41", and below the cylinder "Cal. 41 C", the C to indicate that it is for center-fire cartridges. Incidentally, all of the other specimens shown are for rim-fire ammunition. The .41-caliber model shown is provided with a loading gate, but specimens are



sometimes found without the gate.

None of the models thus far discussed are rare. The .30 and .41 calibers are the most difficult to find, though dealers frequently list them.

Using the New Line action, with larger, square-butt grips and a round 5 or 6-inch barrel, the famous "Police and Thug" model was developed (Figures 21 and 22). It was so called because the checkered rubber grips bore an impression of an officer disarming a thug. The word "COLT" in an oval medallion also appeared on the grips. These arms were provided with side-rod ejectors and a loading gate. They were made in .38 caliber Short or Long, center-fire, and the left side of the barrel was stamped "NEW POLICE 38." All of the specimens examined have had the bolt cuts on the rear end of the cylinder. Police and Thug models are quite rare, as are the "House Pistols" of the New Line. These latter were made in .38 and .41 calibers for center-fire ammunition. They have 2¼-inch round barrels like all of the New Line Pocket Revolvers, but have square butts similar to the Police and Thug. Both calibers have loading gates, but they are not provided with side-rod ejectors. Figure 23 shows the .38-caliber model, with ivory grips. Figure 24 is of the standard model .41 caliber, with checkered rubber grips. The bolt cuts are on the rear of the cylinders.

House Pistols had been manufactured by Colt previous to the introduction of the New Line in 1874. These bore patent date of 1871, and were made in four and five-shot models, in .41 caliber rim fire. They had bird's-head grips, sheath triggers, and round barrels stamped on top in two lines: "Colts House Pistol, Hartford, Ct. U. S. A." Frames were of brass, usually nickel-plated. The

(Continued on page 38)



Sport With the Coyote

By CLARENCE M. CRUM

MY EXPERIENCE with the coyote dates back to my early boyhood on the Dakota prairies, when, living with my parents on a homestead, I lay in my bed many a night listening to the coyotes serenade the moon. The old homestead lay out on the almost level prairie, but just to the east of us, and less than a mile away, there ran a small creek. Along its banks there had grown up a thicket of willows, with here and there quite a grove of poplars. Just to the west of this creek, and between it and our buildings, there was a low hill; and on many a winter's evening, as the shadows began to lengthen, I would watch from the kitchen window of the old home, while the coyotes came from their hiding places in the thickets to gather on this hill, seemingly at a prearranged time. Some evenings they would serenade for a few moments before scattering out across the prairies, while on others they would cross the hill, just one or two at a time, soon to disappear in the gathering dusk of evening. No doubt many other men and boys of the old prairies have seen the coyotes in the evenings as they gathered for the hunt.

During the summer months we seldom saw them, as they were better able to keep hidden by the long grass and weeds. Later in the summer we would sometimes see them sitting on the hills along the creek, usually in the early morning before they had sought their hiding places in the brush for the day's rest. I have found their dens, and have watched from a distance while the young came out in the sunshine to play like little tame puppies; the old mother, not far distant, watching for the least sign of danger.

The coyotes in those days seemed always to have plenty to feed upon, and we seldom saw them near the premises—although I have seen them play around in the pasture lot with a shepherd dog we had. I have often found evidences of their having made a meal off some unlucky rabbit, and I believe that the rabbit was then the basis of their food supply.

We never at any time had them molest our stock, and I do not recall ever hearing of them doing damage to the stock of our far-scattered neighbors; although of course they would not hesitate to take a turkey or chicken if they could catch it away from the buildings. I have seen coyotes hunting in packs like their big brothers the wolves, but even in those cold and stormy months their principal food seemed to be the rabbit.

They were not molested much by the few scattered settlers in our district, as most of these people were not equipped with rifles, and the old muzzle-loading shot-guns largely used by the homesteaders did not carry far enough to endanger a coyote much, the animals seeming to learn just about at what distance they were safe. Later, however, there was organized in that community a state militia, the company being equipped with .45-70 Springfield rifles, which the members were allowed to take home with them. My father had joined this company, and of course brought home one of the rifles, though I seldom saw him shoot it. However, I recall one time when he shot at a coyote. Mother had arisen earlier than usual one summer morning, and upon looking out of the window had seen in the pasture just a few hundred yards from the house, a coyote sitting. She called Father, who

brought out the old cannon, and, opening the kitchen door just far enough to admit the barrel, rested the rifle against the door jam and touched her off. The coyote was not hurt, but the terrific explosion nearly shook down the old farmhouse. Needless to say, that was one morning when I did not have to be called to get up.

I could tell of many other experiences that I had with the little wild killers on the prairies, as the years rolled around and I grew to man's estate, but I will pass over those years, and tell of some of the sport I have had with them in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

After becoming grown I moved to Saskatchewan, where I had charge of a hardware and machine business. This was in the years before the war, and much of that part of Saskatchewan was still unsettled. There were not many fences, and what few there were were scattered and far apart, which made conditions ideal for cruising with hounds.

I have ever been a devotee of the rifle, and have had many a good coyote hunt, now and then being successful and bringing in one of the little rascals. I did my first shooting in this western province with a .30-30 Savage, later using a Remington pump-action 30. Then, when the Savage people brought out the .250-3000, I purchased one of these. This was a wonderful little gun, and just right for coyotes: very fast, and sure death. But having become used to the slower bullets of the .30-30 I found it necessary almost to learn to shoot over again before I could hit a coyote with the new rifle. Most of the shots I had were running shots, and I found that it was necessary with my new rifle to cut down the lead on a running

coyote to just about half of what I had been using.

I had learned that in the late fall coyotes hunted mostly at night, and then if they had been successful they would find some place on the sunny side of a hill, usually in some long grass or brush, and lie down and sleep most of the day. I would ride horseback or walk through these places, and often jumped them, many times within 150 feet; especially if the wind happened to be blowing toward me, and was strong enough to keep the coyote from hearing my approach.

The first time I took the new rifle out I was pretty badly disappointed. That particular morning I had three unusually good shots, but did not connect with any of them. After returning to the store I did some tall thinking, and finally arrived at the conclusion that I was leading them too much, as I had seen the dust burst in front of one of the coyotes I had shot at. After several days I had another opportunity to go out, and this time I had better luck, connecting with the first coyote that I scared up. After this I was able to hit them quite frequently, especially if they were not over 150 yards away; and I will tell about one hunt that I took late in the fall.

Several miles north of the little town where I lived there was a plot of broken ground containing some 2,500 acres, and here the coyotes would gather when the weather became cold and stormy. There were several meadows, and much brush on the side hills, making this a good place for the coyotes to lie, out of the wind. Moreover, the place was usually pretty well stocked with rabbits. We had had several fairly cold, windy days, and I planned to hunt this place. I had mentioned the fact in the store, and a young man named Olaf Bensen, whose parents had a ranch out near this broken country, had asked me if I would take him along as far as I was going, as he wished to get out to the ranch; and this I had agreed to do, planning to leave early the next morning if the day was not too bad. My wife usually went along to act as chauffeur, as it was necessary to do most of the hunting through these hills on foot, and if you just left the car you had to walk all the way back to it.

So early in the morning we loaded up with gas and oil, picked up young Bensen, and headed north. I took along a big 10-gauge double-barreled shotgun, intending to let the young man help kick out the coyotes from the brush, and thinking that he might get a shot with the old gun. We soon arrived at the hills, and as there was no trail through them it was necessary to drive around one hill and then another, trying as best you could to head in the general direction in which you wished to go. The sun was just getting up, and it was a beautiful morning: bright and calm, and rather warm after the several chilly days we had just had.

We had not gone far when we sighted a coyote sitting on a hill, and apparently about 500 yards away. We eased the old car to a stop, but the coyote had seen us, and was alert. He was not sitting on his haunches, and not daring to show myself I just tilted the top of the windshield back and slid the rifle barrel out. I set the sight at 700 yards, and taking good aim I squeezed her off. I was too slow, however, for just as I fired I saw the coyote move away. The bullet landed right where he had been sitting, and he left for other parts. I did not get a shot at him again, and we proceeded further into the hills, in the general direction of the Bensen ranch.

As we were just emerging from the hills we came to a place where some earlier settler had broken a strip of sod half a mile long and about two hundred yards

owing to the tall weeds; however, he came out of the weeds on my side, and headed across the prairie, offering me a quartering shot. I swung on him, and just as his nose came even with the sights, I squeezed her off. Mr. Coyote took several rolls, the impact of the expanding bullet, together with his own momentum, carrying him over three or four times. Upon coming up to him I found him gasping his last. The bullet had hit him in the hip and carried most of the hip bone right on through, tearing a hole at the other side that you could put your arm in.

By this time my wife had brought up the car, and I loaded the poor fellow aboard; and Olaf and I continued on through the field. We had just about reached the far end when another coyote broke cover. I suppose he had been sneaking along through the weeds, and coming to the end of the field had had to make a run for it. He was quite a distance from me, perhaps 250 yards, but going nearly straight away; and I had the luck to roll him at the first shot. However, I did not get him as he was up and away again before I was able to get in another shot; and he disappeared around a small hill. We watched him come out on the prairie a few moments later, about half a mile from us, after which he disappeared again. We drove over to where we had last seen him, thinking that perhaps he had died; but we found that he had holed-up. We examined the place where he had relled over at the first shot, but found no

trace of blood, so figured that I had simply shot the dirt from under his feet. This ended our hunt for that morning, and we drove Olaf home and then returned to town, to work and wait for another opportunity. I had many a good hunt among those hills with the rifle, and also later with the hounds. How-



ever, it was not a good place for hounds as they ran entirely by sight, and I found that except on short runs the coyote would usually double back and lose them. Knowing a rancher who kept a nice pack of hounds, I traded him a .250-300 for four of them. They were well trained and had been on many a kill. They had been raised by the rancher himself, and were a cross between a Russian wolfhound and the greyhound; and they were good killers

and very fast. I found that they would sometimes tear a hide badly, and I afterwards learned that this was a characteristic of the breed, they often mangling their kills. Another thing I found was that they required enormous quantities of food, and seemed always to be hungry. However, I arranged their food supply in this manner: There was a game preserve several miles to the southwest of our town, where the snowshoe rabbits had gotten so thick that they were killing the trees and brush; and here I would arrange a hunt, taking several young fellows out. We shot with .22 rifles, and would bring the rabbits in and freeze them. The hounds would get two rabbits each per day, and would eat fur and all; and they appeared to keep in good condition on this ration.

It happened to be one of the years in which the rabbits were very plentiful, and a settlement of foreigners who lived a few miles southeast of town used to go to this preserve with their farm wagons, and drive right through the smaller brush. There were several shooters in each wagon, and I believe they used shotguns; and these people have told me that they would bring back as many as three hundred rabbits in an afternoon; using them, I understood, as their meat supply for the winter. During those years we seldom found a rabbit which was infested with the blisters as they now are.

During this particular fall I had quite a few collections to make from among the settlers and ranchers, which required much driving and furnished me an opportunity to gather in a few coyotes. I arranged a box on the back of the roadster to hold all four of the hounds, with a trapdoor contrived to open at the pull of a rope. And we often used this contraption later in the winter on the democrat or a sleigh; for the dogs could keep warm and out of the wind, which protection was very necessary, especially after a run. We were getting good money for the hides, for the war was now on and any kind of hides brought good prices.

I had many a good chase with the four hounds, and brought in quite a few coyotes; and I recall a short trip I took one morning with an old friend from the East. This man had once been interested in a ranch, which he had sold several years before; and he continued to come back each fall to attend to certain details of the business. He was a fine old Irishman of about sixty, but to look at him one would never think that he was older than fifty, at the most. He did enjoy getting out with the hounds, and on that particular occasion he had arrived from the East but a few days previously, and had asked me when we were going to get out for a hunt. I had been quite busy in the store, and unable to get away as frequently as I wished; however, a rancher from the north had sent

word that he wished to see me about the purchase of a windmill, so I just took a single horse and buggy in the morning, picked up the old man, and called the dogs to follow, thinking that there would not be much time for hunting. As we approached the broken country I pulled into the hills, and we had not gone far when we saw a coyote. He was better than a thousand yards away, and too far to set the dogs after him; however, one of them spied him, and the race was on. I knew they would never catch him in the hills, as he would surely lose them, but we watched the race for a few minutes from where we were, until they went out of sight behind a hill.

I immediately whipped up the horse in an effort to get to the top of a small hill in time to see more of the race, but I found that the hill was too steep to go straight up, so had to drive around the side in order to reach the top. This was too slow for the old man, who placed his hand on the dashboard and jumped over the front wheel, running up to the top of the hill to see what was going on. (Which, incidentally, is the way this kind of hunting gets into a man's blood.) The hounds soon lost the coyote, and we saw him come out on the prairie about a mile away; so we called in the dogs and went about the business of selling a windmill. Those hounds served me the rest of that fall, and then when the snow got too deep to run them I had an opportunity to dispose of them at a good price, so let them go.

But once you have owned a good pack of hounds you just feel that you are missing something if you don't have them when the fall season rolls around. The next fall the price of hides was better than ever, and I tried to pick up another pack of hounds, but could not get them anywhere. The old rancher of whom I had purchased my first pack had sold down to just three, and he would not part with these. I advertised in the daily papers in both Winnipeg and Regina, but could not get even a reply. However, one day I received a telegram from a man who was a travelling collector for one of the machine companies with whom we did business, and who knew that I wished to purchase some hounds. He had found someone who was returning to the United States, and had three dogs to sell. He recommended them highly, and I sent word to him to purchase them for me. Within a few days they arrived. The killer, a black greyhound, was the largest hound that I had ever seen, and stood about 36 inches at the shoulder. There was a gray female nearly as large, and a brindle female not so large but which proved to be very fast, especially on short runs. They looked good to me, and I was anxious to give them a trial. I had a friend in town who owned a small team of mules,

and we used to go out together frequently. The mules were not much larger than burros, and we would run them across the prairie. They soon got the idea, and I believe enjoyed the chase almost as much as the hounds.

One run in particular with the three dogs and the mules I will describe as best I can, though words cannot convey the excitement and pleasure derived from a chase of this kind. Upon this occasion it was later in the winter and there was quite a lot of snow, in fact almost too much for running the hounds; and we had not been out with the dogs for some time. But a warm wind had come in from the west for a few days, and settled the snow and given it a hard crust that would hold the dogs; and my friend came to my house one morning before sun-up, in considerable hurry and excitement. There was a coyote just at the village outskirts, he said, that had been serenading for some time. "I will hitch the mules," said he, "and you bring the dogs to my barn." It was not long before I had the dogs at the barn, and we put them in the box and pulled out of town, heading south in the direction he had heard the coyote. There had been a light snow during the evening, which would make running conditions just right.

We followed a trail for about a mile and a half, keeping a sharp lookout. The sun was just coming up, and the whole world seemed beautiful, and covered with millions of diamonds. In a few moments we rounded a low hill and saw the coyote, a black speck on the white snow, about three hundred yards away. He apparently saw us, but had evidently been feeding heavily during the night and did not seem to pay any attention to us. We swung around the hill, and when we emerged on the opposite side the coyote was nearer to us, and not over a hundred yards distant. We pulled the team around and dropped the box door, and the hounds were away in a few seconds. We headed the team around again, and started to use the whip; and the coyote took one look, and left for other parts.

We had the team in the race in a few moments, but it did not last long. It was a short run, and was a good chance for the brindle hound to show her speed; and I don't think the coyote made three hundred yards before the dog had him. She caught a hind leg and catapulted the coyote through the air as the big dog came up, the latter catching the coyote in mid-air, so it seemed. It was all over in a moment, but no one who has not seen a race and kill of this kind has any idea of the excitement. One forgets all the danger of racing across the frozen prairie, where a mule might step into a badger hole and break things up in bad shape.

This coyote had a fine hide: prime, with

much long black hair in the back. After skinning I found that there were no holes in the hide except four fang marks in the neck. A hind leg had been broken, but the break was far down and caused no damage to the hide.

We got the coyote and the dogs into the rig, and proceeded on across the country. We drove for perhaps an hour, when we saw a coyote lying on a straw-pile. The straw-pile was in a fenced-in field, and we could not get closer to it than several hundred yards; so there was no use of turning the hounds loose. We then followed a circuitous route, and after two or three hours of driving, and seeing no further signs of coyotes, turned toward home.

Those three hounds gave me many a day of good sport, and earned some money for me besides. Finally, the war having come home to us, I prepared to return to the States, and had no further use for the hounds. But their reputation had spread, and a few days before I left I sold them to a rancher for \$150 cash. That seemed like a lot of money for three dogs, but the man wrote me later that he had caught sixteen coyotes the first three weeks with those hounds—and coyote hides bringing all the way from \$10 to \$25.

flatly refused. And nothing else bored him so much as men who rated themselves as riflemen, but who saw in him only a source of free information. Some may question his remarkable 200-yard groups, but the fact is that Mr. Rowland had dozens of groups that have never been approached, even with the fine old rifles. That every shot was fired exactly as he said is beyond question, for no man could have been a greater stickler for the truth. He would not allow anyone to sign as a witness on his targets, saying, "My word is enough."

The only available data on Mr. Rowland's system of rest shooting is now in the possession of Harvey A. Donaldson, who has used the system for more than 30 years. Mr. Donaldson is now preparing a series of articles that will cover many of the secrets of this system—if exactness and unending attention to details can be classed as secrets.

There comes to mind one particular incident of the many that might be told. It seems that one day a certain Mr. Dean—a big man with a big voice—came to Mr. Rowland and demanded that he prove to him that he, Mr. Rowland, could shoot as well at 200 yards as he, Mr. Dean,

ragged hole, and Mr. Dean said: "I'll swear to the authenticity of that ten-shot score on a stack of bibles as high as Pike's Peak. I didn't believe it could be done, and I can hardly believe it now." This occurred August 22, 1930.

Mr. Rowland in his prime weighed about 180 pounds, and was close to six feet tall: a superb athlete. He had perfect vision, and not long before he passed away he demonstrated to me that he could, even then, read a newspaper at all distances from the tip of his nose to arm's length. Undoubtedly his unerring aim was due in great measure to this superb vision, and also to his absolute lack of nerves. "I have no nerves," he once told me.

Mr. Rowland knew personally all the old-time riflemen. His mass of correspondence includes letters from Harry Pope, Doctor Mann, Doctor Hudson, Colonel Whelen, and Harvey Donaldson.

Such men as Mr. Rowland are placed among us at intervals, down through the ages, to inspire us of the common herd to do more and better work. To try in our feeble way to emulate their own great achievements.

Charles W. Rowland has passed into the land of eternal dreams. Where his spirit

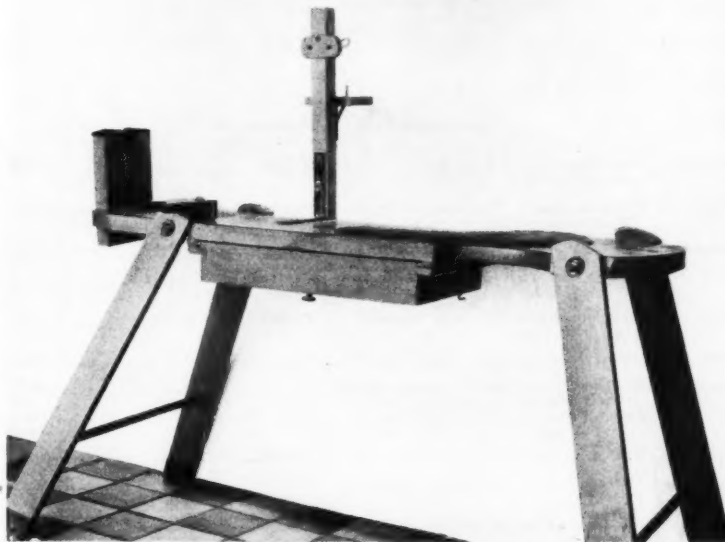
C. W. ROWLAND HAS LEFT THE RANGE

(Continued from page 18)

and it seems that one day as he was passing a certain corner where men were excavating for a new bank building, he stopped to look on for a moment. Suddenly his keen eyes spied an object that instinct told him was an old gun barrel. Calling down to one of the men, he asked him to hand the rusty thing up to him. He took it home, and at his first opportunity drove to Denver to show the old barrel to George C. Schoyen, the great barrel maker, and Schoyen finally agreed to see what he could do with it.

Mr. Rowland had asked to have the old barrel recut to .38 caliber, but Schoyen found that the rust had eaten into the iron badly, and he therefore had to make it .39 caliber. Mr. Rowland said Schoyen told him that the iron in this barrel was as fine as any he had ever worked on. The finished barrel proved to be very accurate, and the bore had a glassy smoothness which Mr. Rowland always attributed to the mellowness resulting from the long years that the old barrel had lain in the ground. Whence it came, no one ever knew.

Mr. Rowland was retiring beyond belief, and shunned all publicity. For several years we begged him to allow us to write of his remarkable shooting, but he



Mr. Rowland's portable shooting bench. He used to carry it about to different places where shoots were being held

could at 60 yards. The upshot was that Mr. Rowland took Mr. Dean to his range, and proved to him that he could shoot just that well. Mr. Rowland told me that after the first shot Mr. Dean walked to the target, and himself checked the bullet hole. He did this for every shot, and on his last trip he brought the target back with him. Every bullet had cut into one

rooms may the towering spruces never wither; the twinkling aspens be forever white and clean. May the deer be fat and abundant, and the bullet never fail. May the virgin snows of the Ever Winter Mountains keep cool and sparkling the springs in the Ever Green Grass Country—that mysterious land that beckons from beyond the snowclad peaks!

Digest of State Firearms Laws—Part III

(Parts I and II Appeared in the November Issue of The American Rifleman)

This table gives the major provisions of all state laws now in force which affect the use and ownership of handguns. The "Uniform Firearms Act" shown at the head of the table is the model state law which was drafted by the American Bar Association with the aid of the National Rifle Association. Where the initials U. F. A. appear in the body of the table it means that the provisions for that state are similar to those listed for the Uniform Firearms Act.

Uniform Firearms Act (See note above)	Firearms with barrels less than 12 inches	No person shall carry a pistol in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person	Police officers, soldiers and sailors, N. R. A. members while at or en route to places of assembly or target practice; government officials, manufacturers, dealers and gunsmiths in course of duty; any person carrying a pistol from home to business, etc.	Optional	Yes	Judge, police chief, sheriff
STATE	ARMS COVERED	CONCEALED WEAPONS	PERSONS EXEMPT	PENALTIES	LICENSE TO CARRY	SECURED FROM
New Mexico	Deadly weapon....	Carrying prohibited, concealed or otherwise.	"By legal authority" or protection or travelers.	\$50 to \$300; 60 days to 6 months		
New York	Pistol, revolver, etc.	Possessing — misdemeanor; carrying—felony.			50c annual in New York City, elsewhere good till revoked (fingerprints).	N. Y. C., police; Nassau Co., police; elsewhere, judge of court of record.
North Carolina	Pistol or gun.....	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers.....	\$50 to \$200; 30 days to 2 years.		
North Dakota	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....		Annual.....	Chief of police, sheriff, judge of court of record.
Ohio	Pistol, etc.....	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers, persons justified....	Maximum: \$500; 3 years.		
Oklahoma	Pistol or revolver..	Carrying prohibited on person, saddle or saddle bags.	Peace officers.....			
Oregon	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....	As a misdemeanor.	Annual.....	Police authorities....
Pennsylvania	U. F. A. or shot-gun with barrel less than 24 inches or rifle with barrel less than 18 inches.	U. F. A.....	U. F. A., licensed hunters, fishers.	Maximum: \$3,000; 3 years.	50c; 15c to licensed resident hunters, etc.	Chief of police, sheriff.
Porto Rico	"Arms".....	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers.....	1 to 6 months.	Yes.....	District court.....
Rhode Island	Overall length less than 26 inches.	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....	\$1,000; 5 years....	\$2.00, plus \$300 bond.	Board of police commissioners, chief of police, town clerk.
South Carolina	Pistols less than 26 inches or 3 pounds.	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers, persons fearing injury.	\$100; 3 months....		
South Dakota	"Firearms".....	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers.....	\$500; 1 year.....		
Tennessee	"Pistols or revolvers."	Carrying, "with intent to go armed," prohibited.	Peace officers.....	\$50 plus jail.....		
Texas	Arms intended to be fired from one hand.	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers, travelers, etc.....	\$100 to \$500; 1 month to 1 year.		
Utah	"Revolver".....	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officer.....	Misdemeanor.....	"Written consent of peace officer."	
Vermont	Dangerous and deadly weapon.	Carrying with "intent to injure" prohibited		Maximum: \$200; 2 years.		
Virginia	Pistols, etc.....	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officers, etc.....	\$20 to \$100; maximum: 6 months.	Annual.....	Circuit or corporation court.
Washington	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....	U. F. A.....	Maximum: \$500; 1 year.	\$1.00 annual.....	U. F. A.....
West Virginia	"Firearm".....	Carrying prohibited....	U. F. A.....	Misdemeanor.....	\$20, plus \$3,500 bond.	Circuit court after publishing notice in newspaper.
Wisconsin	Pistol or revolver..	Carrying prohibited....	Peace officer, person fearing harm..	Maximum: \$500; 1 year.		
Wyoming	"Pistol, etc.".....	Carrying prohibited....	Travelers.....	Maximum: \$100..		

Chief provisions of the National Firearms Act of June 26, 1934, administered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Arms covered	Registration	Annual License Fees	Exemptions	Penalties
Shotguns or rifles with barrels less than 18 in. long (except .22 caliber rifles with barrels 16 in. or longer), machine guns, sub-machine guns and silencers.	All such arms must be registered with the district collector of internal revenue. There is no charge for this registration. A tax of \$200.00 must be paid at the time of the sale or transfer of any arm covered by this Act.	Dealers—\$200.00 Pawnbrokers—\$300.00 Manufacturers—\$500.00 Importers—\$500.00	Transfer of firearms to Federal and State governments or political subdivisions thereof, peace officers and Federal officers designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unserviceable arms transferred as curiosities.	\$2,000.00 fine or five years imprisonment.

Digest of State Firearms Laws—Part IV

This digest is necessarily incomplete and is intended only for quick reference. More complete information may be secured from any lawyer or law library or by writing to the proper state authorities. Members using this table are cautioned to consult their local police officials for possible municipal ordinances at variance with the state act.

No attempt has been made to include in this table special regulations such as those regulating or prohibiting use of machine guns, silencers, etc.

Uniform Fire- arms Act (See note above)	Not required		Eighteen	Drug addicts, ex- convicts, insane, drunkards	Required	Yes	Delivery 48 hours after purchase
STATE	LICENSE TO OWN OR BUY	SECURED FROM	MINIMUM AGE TO OWN	PERSONS BARRED	DEALER'S LICENSE	SALES REGISTRATION	OTHER SALES REGULATIONS
New Mexico							
New York	50c	N. Y. C., police; Nassau Co., police; elsewhere, judge of court of record.	Sixteen	Felons, tramps, aliens.		Required	
North Carolina	Yes	Clerk of superior court.	Minor	Tramps	\$50 to \$200	Required	
North Dakota			Eighteen	Aliens, felons	Required	Required	
Ohio			Seventeen	Tramps			
Oklahoma			Minors				
Oregon	No		Eighteen	Aliens, felons	Required	Required	
Pennsylvania	No		Eighteen	Felons, drug ad- dicts, drunkards, insane.	\$10 per year	Required	
Porto Rico	Purchaser must be authorized to carry.				\$10 to \$75	Required	
Rhode Island	Purchaser must be authorized to carry.		Fifteen	Persons convicted of crimes of violence, aliens.		Required	
South Carolina			Minors				Sale of such arms prohibited.
South Dakota			Fifteen				
Tennessee			"Minors"				Sale prohibited.
Texas	"Certificate of good character" required.	Justice of peace, district or county judge.	"Minors"	Felons	\$10	Required	No sales during "heat of pas- sion" or riots.
Utah			Fourteen				
Vermont			Sixteen				
Virginia	\$1.00 annual regis- tration fee.	City or county treasurer.	Eighteen		\$5.00 annual	Required	No ammunition sales without reg- istration card.
Washington	No		Eighteen	U. F. A.	\$5.00 annual	Required	U. F. A.
West Virginia			Twenty-one	Aliens, convicts	\$10	Required	
Wisconsin			Minor				
Wyoming			Twenty-one	Aliens		Required	

Chief provisions of the Congressional Resolution of August 31, 1935, and the Presidential Proclamation of April 10, 1936, regulating the International traffic in arms.

Arms covered	Provisions	License fees	Penalties
Category I: (a) Rifles, carbines and barrels larger than .22 caliber. (b) Machine guns, automatic rifles, etc., larger than .22 caliber. (c) Ammunition, cartridge cases or bullets for (a) and (b).	Permit required for im- port or export.	Dealers, manufacturers, and importers—\$500.00 for 5 years.	\$10,000.00 fine or five years imprisonment.
Category IV: (a) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition larger than .22 caliber (b) Ammunition, cartridge cases and bullets for (a). (See note below.)			

Note:—Categories II, III, V, VI and VII include Howitzers, mortars, grenades, tanks, vessels of war, aircraft, bombs, flame throwers, poison gas, etc.

WHAT PRICE GUNSMITHING?

(Continued from page 17)

of business. Some of the letters are very comical to anyone but th' pore ol' gunsmith. He will receive multipaged communications, most illegibly written on pink stationery and folded catch-as-catch-can to accommodate an odd-size envelope. In return he is expected to fully appease the idle curiosity of some gent who has little to do except watch the RFD until the spring plowing demands his attention.

Being very conscientious, our suffering craftsman does his best to answer all correspondence, and his only relief sometimes lies in the fact that he cannot decipher the signature or address of the avid seeker after knowledge.

Ripley's 'Believe It or Not' is open only to odd but substantiated fact, and it most certainly will never make mention of a Wealthy Gunsmith.

THE IDEAL SPORTSMAN'S CAMERA

(Continued from page 24)

The comparatively high initial cost of these miniature cameras is largely compensated for by the very low cost of operation. By purchasing film in bulk, and loading magazines of 35 exposures each, my film cost is held well below one cent per exposure. This low film cost encourages more practice with the camera, which in turn brings greater skill. With so small an amount at stake one will not hesitate to make a few extra exposures when in doubt, which with the help of a record of each picture will do more toward making a finished photographer of a person than any other one thing. Only the best negatives need be printed.

After having used this camera for all types of work, commercial and otherwise, during the past seven years, I believe it to be the perfect camera for the outdoorsman. In fact for my work I prefer it to all others, regardless of size or cost. My original camera is still in constant use, and while it has turned out thousands of pictures, its focal-plane shutter is still in perfect condition, and the results obtained with it seem to improve with age.

In addition to the first cost there is only one other possible objection that can be raised against the miniature camera. That is that to secure the wonderful results of which these cameras are capable it is necessary either to do your own developing, or see that it is done by one of the approved concerns specializing in miniature-camera work. The average corner-drug-store grade of developing is not suitable for fine miniature negatives.

With the equipment available today it is very simple and a real pleasure to do your own developing and printing; and

every user of a miniature camera should do his own work. It adds so much to the pleasure of your photographic work, and enhances the value of your pictures. Then, too, the saving in cost over a period of time will more than pay for the equipment necessary.

If you are a sportsman and would like to keep photographic records of your trips, but have hesitated to include a camera in your list of necessary equipment, try one of the modern miniature cameras—and you will never be without photographic equipment again.

CUSTOMS PATROL WINS MORGENTHAU TROPHY

(Continued from page 25)

Trains	Slow Fire	Timed Fire	Rapid Fire	Score
<i>El Paso—Customs Patrol</i>				
E. L. BALLINGER	94	94	90	278
O. A. TOOLE	74	86	80	240
CHAS. E. GARDINER	80	91	81	252
				770
<i>Seattle—Customs Patrol</i>				
M. R. ROGERS	82	93	80	255
P. M. CHAPMAN	82	88	72	242
L. J. TRONES	87	81	93	261
				758
<i>Washington—White House Police</i>				
J. J. CASH	79	95	68	242
R. G. FORD	81	88	72	241
R. F. HALLION	77	88	75	240
				723
<i>San Juan—Customs Patrol</i>				711
<i>Baltimore—Alcohol Tax</i>				708
<i>Denver—Alcohol Tax</i>				708
<i>San Francisco—Alcohol Tax</i>				692
<i>Detroit—Customs Patrol</i>				673
<i>Philadelphia—Alcohol Tax</i>				664
<i>Jacksonville—Customs Patrol</i>				656
<i>Kansas City—Alcohol Tax</i>				649
<i>St. Paul—Customs Patrol</i>				644
<i>New York—Assay Office</i>				630
<i>Chicago—Alcohol Tax</i>				622
<i>Louisville—Alcohol Tax</i>				615
<i>Boston—Alcohol Tax</i>				612

INDIVIDUAL MATCH

Name	Service	Slow	Timed	Rapid	Score
E. L. BALLINGER	Customs Patrol	96	96	89	281
El Paso, Texas					
M. R. ROGERS	Customs	93	96	87	276
Everett, Wash.					
L. H. ANDERSON	Customs Patrol	82	96	87	265
Havre, Montana					
JOSEPH SILCOX	Mint	89	90	85	264
Philadelphia, Pa.					
L. D. PARKER	Alcohol Tax	89	90	83	262
Denver, Colo.					
CHARLES LAWYER	Alcohol Tax	75	90	88	253
Grand Rapids, Mich.					
C. E. BRADEN	Alcohol Tax	88	81	78	247
Baltimore, Md.					
LEE E. ECHOLS	Customs Patrol	83	96	67	246
San Juan, P. R.					
ALAN C. ROBERTS	Customs Patrol	82	87	75	244
Robbinston, Maine					
JOHN T. A. HARMON	Customs Patrol	92	84	67	243
Panama City, Fla.					
J. J. CASH	White House	71	93	74	238
Washington, D. C.					
GLENN STARBETT	Alcohol Tax	89	82	65	236
Salina, Kansas					
GEORGE W. GUERKE	Customs	82	72	74	228
New York, N. Y.					
KENNETH A. WILSON	Alcohol Tax	81	79	59	219
San Francisco, Calif.					
WILLIAM CANNON	Customs Patrol	62	72	73	207
Pembina, North Dakota					
HENRY WEHMHOF	Alcohol Tax	61	75	53	189
Louisville, Ky.					

The N. R. A. Firearms Collection

By J. K. SCOFIELD

DURING the past several years firearms of the past—types all but forgotten in the rush of newer and more modern arms—have been finding their way to N. R. A. headquarters, until they now fill racks and cases in all the available hall space, and have overflowed to every office corner and wall.

As it now stands, this collection presents a reasonably complete picture of the development and history of projectile arms, with at least one representative example of each distinct type of ignition. A few gaps in the series have been filled by purchase, but most of the arms are the gifts of N. R. A. members, glad to find a permanent home and safe-keeping for the old relics. Notable among these is the small and carefully selected collection of the late Brig. Gen. George W. Wingate, which was donated by his son; and a group of arms, largely Civil War breech-loaders—some of them quite rare—left to the Association by a New Jersey collector.

It is the aim of the N. R. A. to extend the scope of this collection to the point that it will include all classes of projectile small-arms and show an unbroken series illustrating their development, with emphasis upon the primitive weapon that finally evolved as the highly specialized rifle of today.

Shoulder Arms

Not of greatest actual age, but representing the first mechanical step from the simple hand cannon, are the match-locks,

EDITOR'S NOTE—In building up this collection, the aim of the N. R. A. is to have here at Headquarters a small museum that will include a series of examples of projectile arms selected with the idea of presenting a concise but complete cross-section of firearms history. No effort will be made to acquire extensive series of minor varieties of military or other types, but rather to build up a group, not large in number, composed of the finest representative pieces available to us.

In connection with these concrete examples of firearms evolution, it is proposed to have a library—already well begun—which will include all works on sporting and military arms and related subjects, and serve as a companion source of information to the collection.

It is with this end in view that we ask that any member who has, or knows of, worthwhile specimens of arms that are lacking in our collection, bring these to our attention. With the cooperation of our vast membership it should be possible ultimately to have such a museum as we desire. An ambitious undertaking to be sure, but one which, with time, we believe can be accomplished.

of which the collection includes two, both Oriental.

The Japanese form of match-lock is of the original type introduced by the Portuguese trader-explorers in 1542, which persisted with the Japanese until 1853, when the American Commodore Perry opened their ports to foreign trade, and, it is said, by presenting a pair of Colt's pistols to the Emperor, brought the percussion principle to Japan.

The single example of a Japanese match-lock in the collection dates back to the 17th or 18th century. The barrel of this

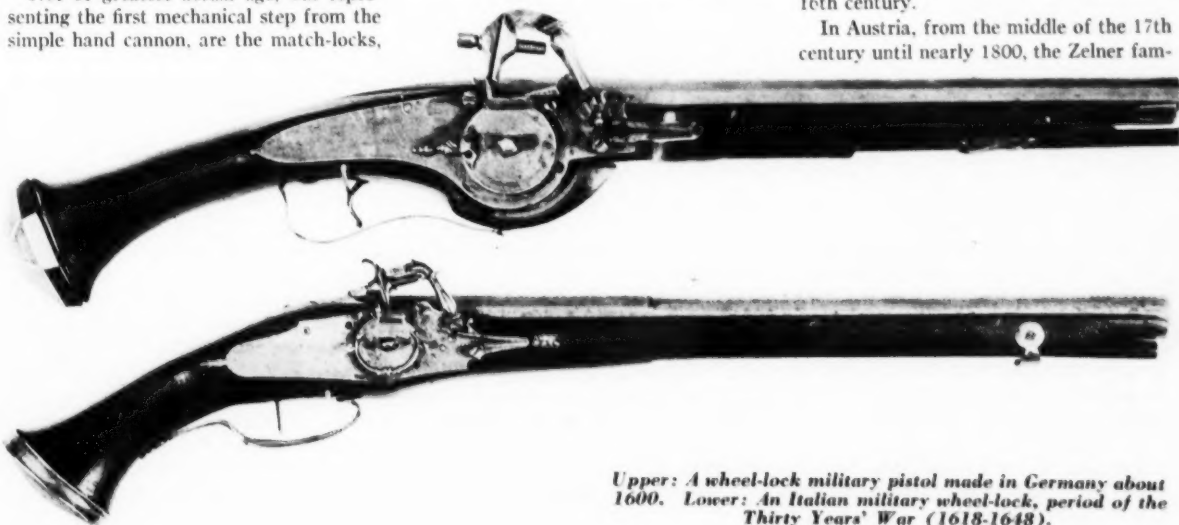
piece is inlaid in silver with an incident from an ancient legend of civil war. On its underside is an inscription which, translated by one of the few persons schooled in these archaic characters, reads, "Made by Enamiya Ihei Terokyo, who dwells in Sesshū". Sesshū is another name for the province of Settsu, where at one time many arms-makers worked.

The other match-lock, from the Wingate collection, is an East Indian weapon with a long damascened barrel elaborately overlaid with intricate designs in gold. This is the type of weapon immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in his poems on the British in India.

It is interesting to note that the evolution of East Asiatic firearms went directly from hand cannon and match-lock, to percussion lock. In Tibet and Mongolia the jump was greater—from match-lock to modern bolt-action. In neither case did it pass through the intervening wheel-lock and flint-lock stages.

With the invention of the wheel-lock, firearms suddenly became practical, for it was no longer necessary to carry a lighted coal or slow-match to fire the piece. This first arm with a self-contained ignition system also marked the introduction of rifling. The value of the spiral groove was little understood until nearly two hundred and fifty years later, but was nonetheless applied as early as the beginning of the 16th century.

In Austria, from the middle of the 17th century until nearly 1800, the Zelner fam-



Upper: A wheel-lock military pistol made in Germany about 1600. Lower: An Italian military wheel-lock, period of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

ily's succeeding generations were gunsmiths of renown, and of these Caspar Zelter of Vienna, who worked from 1680 through the first quarter of the 18th century, achieved greatest recognition for his fine weapons. He was made Arquebusier to Joseph I and Karl VI of Germany, and to the Saxon Court, and his sporting rifles doubtless found places in many of the great armories of Europe. The N. R. A. collection fortunately includes a wheel-lock hunting arquebus by this maker. The lock plate is particularly notable, and is finely engraved with scenes of the chase and the mythical monsters so popular with armourers and gunmakers of that time.

Another and plainer wheel-lock rifle, probably German and of the period of 1680, is included in the collection. Its only feature of interest is the pierced wheel-housing representing the double-headed eagle of Austria and Germany. The maker of this rifle is unknown.

With these early rifles is a powder flask, Italian or Spanish, of the 17th century, and an Italian "spanner" wrench dating from about 1550 and used to wind up the mainspring of the lock mechanism.

There is sound evidence that the snap-haunce—forerunner of the true flint-lock—was in existence by the end of the 16th century, and curiously it survived among the Berber Tribes of North Africa until the beginning of the present century. Such a crude weapon is among those in the collection: a long-barreled gun designed for use on horseback, with a clumsy shoe-shaped butt. It probably was made for the tourist trade and never intended for actual use. The lack of a snap-haunce of the Italian form now constitutes the most noticeable omission in the series intended to illustrate firearms development. A good example—long gun or pistol—is wanted to fill this gap.

Throughout the second half of the 17th century there lived one Samuel Depffer, a gunsmith of Strassburg, Germany. His must have been a conservative nature, for in spite of the appearance of the superior flint-lock he continued to make heavy wheel-locks until at least 1680, and possibly longer. However, about 1675 one of the guncranks of the day (they existed even then) must have persuaded the old gunmaker to deviate from his stock products, and at his instigation Depffer produced a rifle uniquely combining the *stock* of a light wheel-lock and the *lock* of an early type of flint-lock! This rifle is particularly interesting as it illustrates one of the transition forms that accompanied the development of every major type of arm.

To understand the reasons for making this curious lock one must realize that it was evolved from the wheel-lock and snap-haunce, and before the invention of the

half-cock notch that made possible the real development of the flint-lock. The introduction of a "frizzen" or one-piece pan-cover and steel on this lock made it impossible to carry the gun loaded and primed with the hammer down in the only safe position. This problem was solved by Depffer on the gun in our collection by placing a "dog" or catch on the outside of the lock-plate, which allowed the frizzen to stay down and keep the priming charge in the pan intact, but held the hammer in a safe, uncocked position.

This arrangement was extremely awkward, and our guncrank seems to have returned it to its maker with another idea—that of a frizzen that could be turned to one side when the gun was loaded and the hammer down. Depffer remodeled the gun to incorporate this turning frizzen. Although now unnecessary, the dog was however retained on the lock plate.

That much care and thought were put into the making of this rifle—probably the "dream-gun" of a shooter of long ago—is evidenced by the inlay on the stock, which is in old yellowed engraved ivory, and by the engraving of the entire lock.

With the later development of the flint-lock our scene changes to America, where, with the intelligent use of rifling and the discovery of the value of a patched ball, the first arm with any real degree of accuracy was produced.

The success of the American Revolution was due in large measure to the transplanted Swiss and Germans who settled in Pennsylvania nearly a hundred years before the ideas of the American patriots crystallized into action against British Crown domination.

It was here—supposedly near Lancaster—that these emigrants, taking what they had learned of the manufacture of rifled arms in Europe, and adding to it their own ideas of a more practical firearm for a wilderness country, developed the famous "Kentucky" rifle.

This was the first rifle that can truly be called an instrument of precision. Its combination of a long barrel—which allowed the heavy charge of black powder to burn more fully behind the light ball—and a patch that made loading easier, enabled the shooter to fire more often without cleaning, and increased the range and accuracy beyond that of any arm of the period. This was the rifle that helped a new nation to win a war, and it survived as a national type for nearly one hundred years. Neither English troops nor Hessian mercenaries, both armed with large-caliber smooth-bores firing a heavy, unpatched ball, were a match for men armed with these rifles.

Antique shops have been searched, with the result that the N. R. A. collection now

includes nine Kentucky rifles, whose polished brass patch-boxes and trim and banded orange-and-black stocks of "Tiger stripe" maple make this the most colorful of the exhibits. Three of these are flint-lock and six are percussion, while the group also contains a number of the half-stock Plains rifles of the 1830's and 1840's.

To ascribe definite dates to these arms is difficult, but one at least of the flint-locks is of the pre-Revolutionary type. It was made by J. Bender, an unrecorded smith, probably of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Of nearly as early origin is the fine rifle, elaborately decorated in engraved brass and silver, that was made by D. Christ, another Lancaster maker noted for the excellence of his work.

The other rifle of this group is of semi-military type, with cherry stock and plain patch-box, marked "Virginia Manufactory, Richmond, 1809". Was this rifle made to arm Virginia Militia, or is it a U. S. contract piece? The question remains as to whether the Virginia Manufactory produced arms other than the known types of musket and pistol, or perhaps sold locks to private makers. Besides this, examples of Kentucky type rifles and pistols are known, marked only "Richmond".

Among the American percussion arms, three warrant special notice. One represents the effort of some forgotten gun enthusiast to solve the old problem of a repeating muzzle-loader: one capable of firing two shots from a single barrel. A second nipple has been fitted forward of the original one, and a simple mechanism attached in such a way that the single hammer fires the superposed charges one at a time. The gun doubtless was unsuccessful, as the second nipple bears no marks of use.

Of the two others, one is a heavy "beef-gun" (overweight sire of our present-day "bull-guns"), weighing nearly 24 pounds, intended only for a target and turkey-shoot bench-gun. The other is a rifle of about the year 1840, elaborately decorated in German silver, by Henry Drepperd of Lancaster.

American military arms are well represented in the collection, beginning with the Charleville musket that was purchased from France during the Revolution before the Colonies were equipped to manufacture their own guns on a large scale. This, together with a Model 1808 musket, was purchased from an old lady down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in whose family it had been for many years. Branded on the stocks of both guns is the word "Maryland". This French musket doubtless saw service long after the Revolutionary War, as a state militia arm.

This group also includes a fine specimen of the Model of 1800, first U. S.



Wheel-lock rifle by Caspar Zelner, noted arquebusier of Vienna. Made about 1680



A German wheel-lock made at about the same date as the Zelner rifle



Samuel Depffer's unique creation—an unusual combination of firearms types



Left: Engraved lock of Zelner rifle. Below, an Italian spinner-wrench, circa 1550, used to wind the wheel-lock mechanism. Beneath this is lock of Depffer flint-lock, showing "dog" and turning frizzen. Right: 17th century powder flask, Spanish or Italian. Below is shown left side of Depffer gun illustrating ivory inlay. Illustration at bottom of page is of engraved bone patch-box cover of this rifle



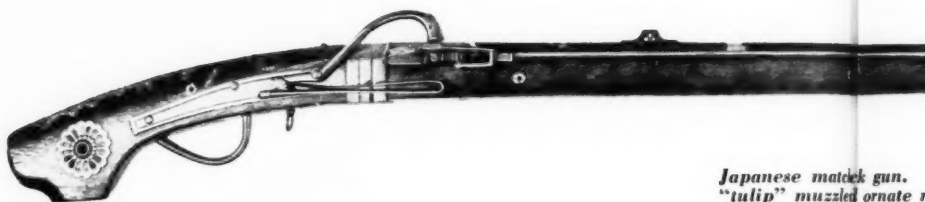
Flint-lock pistols by Perkins, one of England's master gunmakers



Flint-lock pistol probably made in England and dated in the 17th century



Japanese match gun. "tulip" muzzle ornate



An East Indian match-lock gun, of the type called toradar



These snaphaunces are still used by the Kabyles of North Africa



The Model of 1800, first regulation United States military rifle



The Charleville musket, purchased by the U. S. from France in 1777





*Flint-lock pistol probably made in
and dated in the Orient*



*Flint-lock pistols
carried by an officer
of the clipper ship
"Red Jacket"*



*A muzzle-loading rifle. Note the
muzzled ornate rear sight*

*An early Kentucky rifle
made by J. Bender,
probably in Lancaster,
Pennsylvania*



*Another fine rifle by D.
Christ, a noted gunsmith
of Lancaster*

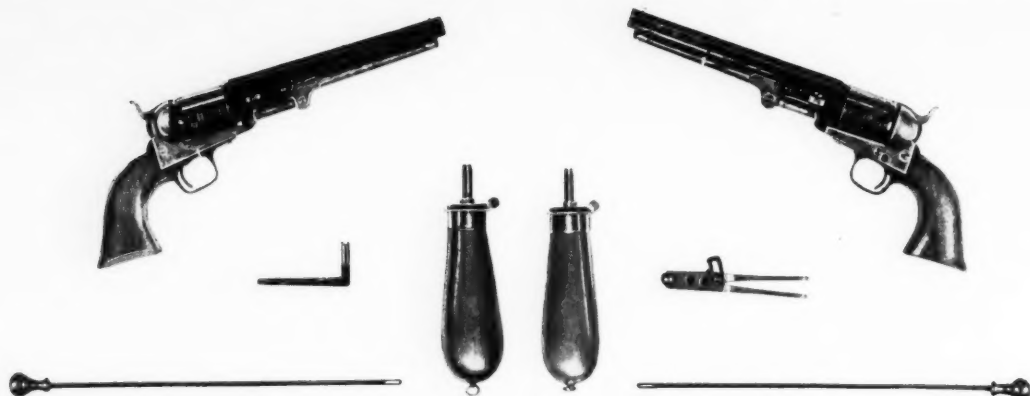


*Little is known of this
rifle, made at the
Virginia Manufactory*



*A good example of the
plains-type rifle, offshoot
of the Kentucky*





Colt Navy pistols, Model of 1851, made at the Colt London factory. Complete with all accessories—flasks, cleaning rods, bullet mould and combination nipple-wrench and screw-driver



Heavy percussion bench-rest gun, made in Reading, Pennsylvania



A late percussion rifle, decorated in German silver, by Drepperd of Lancaster



An attempt to perfect a repeating muzzle-loading rifle



The Roper, one of the first successful repeating shotguns.



The Evans, a thirty-four-shot repeating rifle, with the magazine in the butt

service rifle, made at Harpers Ferry in 1815; also four of the breech-loading rifles invented by J. H. Hall in 1811, as well as many of the later flint, percussion, and breech-loading models.

The period from 1850 to 1870, and particularly during the Civil War, marked the change from muzzle- to breech-loader as the dominant type of weapon. Dozens of systems were invented, some gaining popularity and others never progressing beyond the experimental stage. The collection includes a nearly complete series of these; many of the early ones being percussion and using a paper, cloth, or metallic cartridge, while others are rim or center-fire. All of the commoner types are represented, as well as several of the rarities: Greene, Ward-Burton, Lee single-shot, and Palmer. The Palmer was the first bolt-action metallic-cartridge arm to be used by the United States service.

Among the repeating rifles of the 1860's and 70's are numerous unusual and half-forgotten arms—many popular in their day—as enumerated below:

The Evans, a lever-action thirty-four-shot repeater with a magazine in the butt-stock, the latter operating upon the Archimedean screw principle. It was known as the rifle that could be loaded on Sunday and fired all week.

The Roper, one of the first successful repeating shotguns, using reloadable steel shells fired by percussion cap. Its peculiarity lay in the fact that a single pull on the trigger released the hammer, drove the breech-block forward (together with a shell), and fired the rifle. Similarly, cocking the hammer withdrew the fired shell, turned the rotary four-shot magazine, and brought a fresh cartridge in line with the chamber. On the muzzle of this shotgun is a detachable choke tube which antedates the Poly Choke and Cutts Compensator by many years!

The Henry, patented in 1860 and first of the long line of Winchester lever-actions which finally culminated in the Model 71—an ultra-modern version of an old idea.

The Spencer, rival of the Henry. It was considered to have been the best gun in use during the Civil War, in which nearly every variety of arm, from flint to cartridge type, was given the exhaustive test of hard use.

Last in historical sequence is the bolt-action, favored among military arms. Included are the Swiss Vetterli, 1869; Dutch Beaumont of 1871; Mausers 1888 and 1898; Krag; Enfield 1917, and finally our own service rifle, the Springfield '03.

Handguns

The evolution of hand guns has exactly paralleled the general trend of rifle development: the same inventions and

chronological sequence of design and form have characterized both types of arms.

The earliest example in the N. R. A. handgun collection is a German wheel-lock of about 1600. The plain, straight stock and "pot-belly" lock—the latter resulting from a wheel larger than those used on later locks, is typical of the North European military guns of the period.

Of a slightly later date—probably during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) is an Italian military wheel-lock. Quite as plain in design as the German pistol, but without the wide lock plate, it is a specimen of a slightly later type, in which the lock is more refined in line and workmanship.

In 18th century England, pairs of flint-lock pistols often were made to be decorated in the Orient, and others were completed in England for the Oriental trade. A pair of this sort is in the collection, unmarked but probably by Wilson or some other British maker of about 1750. The stocks of these holster pistols are each decorated with pieces of heavy pierced silver, carved in relief with early rope-wheeled cannon, bombards, mortars, helmets, and flags.

The flint-lock pistol reached its zenith in the coach and duelling sets by such masters as Manton, Jover, Nock, Perkins, and Egg. A pair by Perkins, presented to the N. R. A. by R. F. Sedgley, shows the superb mastery of these men. The locks are made with the precision of a fine watch, while the finish and checkering of the stocks rivals those of a modern custom-built shotgun. Both pistols are in perfect condition, and neither has ever been fired.

A later and somewhat cruder pair, but with noteworthy historical association, were made by R. H. Hyslop & Co., of New York, between 1800 and 1820. These pistols, rusted and pitted from contact with salt air, were carried by an officer of the American clipper ship *Red Jacket*, famous as the record-holder for speed on the Atlantic and Cape Horn voyages. The powder horn with these is inscribed "Good Ship *Red Jacket*—L. E." and the pistols are initialed L. L. C. S. History so far has failed to tell us who either of these personages were.

In the percussion and cartridge periods, firearms and particularly handguns became so involved, and so many minor varieties appeared, that a complete or even representative collection would be impractical because of size. However, numerous examples of both types are included.

Of particular interest is a pair of Colt pistols of the 1851 Navy Model, made at Colt's London factory. These are in nearly new condition, the brilliant bluing unharmed by age, and have with them the

accessories so rare in original sets today: flasks, mould, cleaning rods, and nipple wrench.

These, and hundreds of others, have marked the rise of firearms, at first slow, then in the last hundred years bewilderingly rapid. Now, with bullet speeds of 4000 f.-s. a reality, and tremendous killing power and accuracy commonplace, these old-timers seem only of interest as curiosities. However, they will always be a monument to the legion of long-dead gun-cranks whose dissatisfaction with existing arms compelled progress.

DESERT LOAFER

(Continued from page 22)

"No sugar either, did you?"

"Naw suh. But we's got m'lassus."

"Molasses won't make pies. Here is a dollar: go over to the store and get some flour and sugar. Save a piece of pie for me on Christmas day."

"Yas-suh. Thank yuh kindly, suh. Now I know you done come from ole Miss'sippi. Ain't no sich white men no moah, 'cept dey is raised right wid de niggus."

"Majuh," piped up little Sam when he had gotten into his pants, "kin I hab dat dog Buck?"

"Give you Buck! Want to catch rabbits with him?"

"Naw suh. I dun heah you say dat he doan bite no white men an' no niggus, jist Mexes. I wan-a sic him on dem Mex kids!"

Note: This is the first of a number of articles of this kind that Major Askins has prepared for us. The others will be published from time to time under the same heading. Each article is complete in itself. —Editor.

GAME CYCLE

(Continued from page 14)

have gone up and brought back moose I have heard tales of thick woods, and of moose easily killed but hard to drag out to the nearest outpost of civilization. I have had a standing invitation to hunt moose with an Uncle, who is a Ranger near the great Jasper Park, west of Edmonton. It seems, however, that I am never in a position to take advantage of this, and so have not gone yet.

Well, the deer and the partridge seasons have brought us right up to the end of the cycle, ready to begin hunting coyotes again. Thus it is that the young farmer in Southern Alberta need never lack for game to hunt at any time of the year. There are some kinds of game which I

have not mentioned, such as hawks, magpies, badgers, skunks, weasels, etc., which constitute a very small part of the shooting here, and which do not merit a place on the cycle chart. They are here, however, and just help to make Southern Alberta a place well suited to the chap who understands his firearms.

The sale of rifles and ammunition has increased so much here in the last two years as to become one of the profit-making features of the hardware business. Dealers are beginning to carry in stock some of the better makes of firearms; and, by the way, it is high time they did. When they begin to place good equipment on the market, instead of the rotten foreign junk which they have featured in the past, then we will begin buying, and not until then. As an illustration of what I mean: I was talking to a dealer in the city just the other day, and asked him how he liked the new Model 67 Winchester .22 rifle. "I'm in love with it," he said. "It sells so fast that I haven't been able to keep it in stock. I can't get enough of them. Every day I bring two down to the store, and I have to send to the warehouse for two more." Gentlemen, that is what Canadians do to a good rifle when it sells at a reasonable price. There are other good rifles in the same line, but our dealers haven't gotten them in stock. Perhaps the lesson of the 67 Winchester will produce some results. Let us hope so.

Since writing the above I have sent to Mr. W. R. Weaver for two of his new 3-29 scopes. The price of these scopes is very low, but I do not believe that a man with Mr. Weaver's reputation would put out an inferior article even at a low price; and I have high hopes of actually doubling my effective range, especially with the Hornet.

EARLY COLT CARTRIDGE TYPES

(Continued from page 27)

five-shot model had a smooth, round cylinder. No extractor was provided (Figure 25). The four-shot model—commonly called the "Clover Leaf" because the chambers of the cylinder were individually rounded and a cross section somewhat resembled a four-leaf clover—was made in 1½ and 3-inch barrel lengths. A rod ejector was provided on the long-barrel model, which when not in use extended through the hollow cylinder pin. Two types of hammers are found on the four-shot models. The high-hammer type, in which the hammer extends ¼ inch above the frame, is shown in Figure 26, while the low-hammer type—the one most commonly found—is shown in Figure 27.

In 1872 the Colt Company acquired the

National Arms Company of Brooklyn, New York, whose two types of .41-caliber R. F. Derringer were quite popular. The all-metal National Derringer shown in Figure 28 was redesigned into a model having a one-piece steel frame. An extractor was added, and the top of the barrel was stamped "Colt's Pt. F. A. Mfg. Co., Hartford, Ct. U. S. A. No. 1" (Figure 29). The National Model with wood grips (Figure 30) was also provided with an extractor and marked as above, except that the number was 2 instead of 1 (Figure 31). The finish was usually silver or nickel-plating, although these guns are sometimes found with blued barrels. Figure 32 shows a pair of Colt No. 3 Derringers, the type that seems to have been most popular. They have 2½-inch round barrels, blued, with nickel-plated brass frames. On the tops of the barrels in large letters is the word "COLT", while the sides of the frames are stamped ".41 Cal." They are provided with extractors that snap into action as the barrels swing to the right. Some of the early specimens had upright hammers.

All of the weapons herein mentioned were introduced prior to 1875. While this discussion does not pretend to list all minor varieties, it will serve to show the wide field of interesting, and in some cases scarce, models that will in years to come be eagerly sought by collectors. It might be of interest to note, in closing, that while on some of the Colt percussion models serial numbers well over 300,000 are found, numbers above 20,000 are rarely found on any of the models herein described, with the exception of some of those in .22 caliber.

CORRECTION

In N. H. Roberts' article in the December issue mention was made of a Mr. Guy Bush, of Macedonia, Ill. This gentleman's real name is Burch, and not Bush, an error having been made in the spelling. —Editor.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS IN 1937

(Continued from page 7)

In the past the Association has endeavored to revive interest in the once-active Pan-American Shooting Union. It is possible that as a result of the visit of the President and American delegations to South America in December of 1936, some definite progress may be made during 1937 looking toward the establishment of Pan-American Matches with the .22-caliber rifle, the .30-caliber rifle, and the various types of pistols and revolvers.

The American Rifleman

As will be noted, this issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN contains four additional pages as well as the special insert showing photographs of the Association's collection of old firearms. This represents the third expansion of The Rifleman in two years. Further expansion will be undertaken during 1937 as the income from subscriptions and memberships permits.

The largest problem faced by the Rifleman is the obtaining of suitable articles of an elementary nature for the benefit of the several thousand new readers each year who are taking up serious shooting for the first time. It will be the policy of the magazine during 1937 to run as many of these elementary articles as may be possible. Material relating to the A. B. C's of accurate shooting and of rifle-club management is needed. Things which are so elementary as to be not even mentioned by the average writer when he prepares manuscript for THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, are desired. The old-timer is inclined to take too much for granted when he talks about guns, ammunition, sights, and positions to the newcomer. The Rifleman desires to correct this situation during 1937, and finds it difficult to obtain the necessary material. Articles may be either short or long, and should preferably be illustrated with photographs or drawings.

* * *

Summing up, then, the outlook for 1937, we may say that added size has brought added responsibilities and problems. Fortunately, it has also brought added opportunities for further advancement. The readers of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN are, in fact, the National Rifle Association. The Headquarters Staff at the Washington Office is merely the clearing house for the ideas which the shooters themselves express. It provides the trained personnel who, through years of experience helping clubs and shooters solve their multitude of problems and by reason of their ability to view the game in all parts of the country *simultaneously*, can crystallize these fragmentary ideas into definite regulations, administrative policies, and legislative requests.

Through the coming year we hope that no member or club officer will hesitate to express his ideas, while at the same time endeavoring, through contact with the Headquarters Office and through reading THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, to obtain that viewpoint of "the good of the game as a whole" which is certain to result in a co-operative effort that will place 1937 at the peak of all years to date in the progress of that Siamese Twin of sports—rifle- and pistol-shooting.

A BEGINNER TAKES UP THE SCHUETZEN RIFLE

(Continued from page 12)

think, the five-shot group shown herewith would not have been so small.

Another detail that is overlooked by many reloaders and Schuetzen shooters today, but which was carefully attended to years ago, is the weighing of primers. Without this precaution primers are often a source of great trouble, and cause vertical stringing of the shots which is laid to everything else except primers. The particular primers I have used have varied as much as .4 of a grain, and as the weight of the metal cups is very uniform, the variation is largely in the priming mixture. One can well imagine the effect of such a variation in the priming compound on a 1-inch group.

To many who are first taking up the Schuetzen rifle—either muzzle or breech-loader—the proper seating depth of the bullet ahead of the case is a source of perplexity, so many different depths being mentioned in various articles. I believe that this is a matter of the individual barrel entirely, which is the reason so many different seating depths are mentioned. A general rule that can be applied to any barrel, and that was explained to me by Mr. Pope, and is used by him, is to seat the bullet so that the base is just in the rifling, perhaps $\frac{1}{32}$ ". To determine this position (for .32-40 caliber), cut about $\frac{5}{16}$ " from the neck of a .32-40 case, and insert in the shortened case a piece of drill rod $1\frac{1}{8}$ " long and small enough to just enter the neck of the case. On top of this piece of drill rod place a .32-40 bullet, point first, allowing the base to protrude from the case. Now insert case and bullet into the rifle chamber, push the case forward, and close the breech. Open the breech, remove the case, and drive the bullet out of the barrel. Again insert the bullet in the case, point first, the point resting on the drill rod. Measure the distance from the base of the shell to a point $\frac{1}{32}$ " beyond where the marks of the lands first begin to show on the inverted bullet, and subtract from this figure the length of a new .32-40 case. The result is the distance the bullet should be seated ahead of the shell. With only slight changes this same procedure may be applied to other calibers.

While to my knowledge no book has ever been published on the Schuetzen rifle, there are several articles of great value to anyone not acquainted with these rifles and desiring to own and shoot one. These articles include: *Pope Rifle Barrels* by H. M. Pope, in John Caswell's *Sporting Rifles and Rifle Shooting*, also the same under the title of *The Pope Muzzle-Loading System*, in Whelen's *American Rifle*;

Defining the Schuetzen Style of Rifle Shooting, by C. T. Westergaard, in *THE RIFLEMAN*, January 1929; H. A. Donaldson's articles in *THE RIFLEMAN*, July 1935, May 1936, September 1936; N. H. Roberts' article in *THE RIFLEMAN* of June 1935; *Directions for Using the Pope Universal Mould*, by H. M. Pope—which is in itself the best article I have ever seen on bullet moulding; and the older copies of the *Ideal Handbook*.

No detail can with profit be overlooked or slighted, but I believe that once the basic principles are learned, keeping every target, and also an accurate record of every detail, and referring to these frequently, will prove to be the most important single factor in learning to master the wonderfully accurate Schuetzen rifle. I have found the combination target-and-record employed by Mr. Donaldson, and illustrated in *THE RIFLEMAN* for July 1935, to be about the simplest and most effective method of keeping records.

Many wonderful groups are being shot every day in different parts of the country with rifles made years ago by Pope, Zischang, and Schoyen, and many owners of the finest modern arms would be amazed at how their best efforts are easily surpassed by rifles made before they were born.

THE SHEATH KNIFE

(Continued from page 10)

by the men and having an all-steel blade about 8 inches long and about 2 inches wide, with a very narrow edge especially for chopping. The handle is rather short, with an outflaring at the top with brass band and top plate, and very deeply set in a heavy brown-leather sheath sewn with deer sinew and of peculiar pattern. The other, the women's knife, is of the same pattern but much shorter (from 4 to 5 inches). Though the blades of these knives are not of the same exquisite quality as those described above, they are very useful and have been adopted by many experienced outdoorsmen in this country. I have made some knives on the smaller women's pattern with thinner blades of welded steel and iron, and they have turned out to be excellent hunting and all-around knives. The straight, sharp-cornered back of the blade is invaluable for the ski-runner in winter for scraping the under surface of the skis when "icing," and the top brass plate of the handle just fits the central groove of the ski.

That famous English soldier, explorer, and big-game hunter of the last century, Sir Samuel White Baker, in his book "Wild Beasts and Their Ways," gives a very interesting description of his idea

of the ideal hunting knife: "It was necessary to combine the ordinary power of a knife with the efficiency of a bill hook for clearing jungle when necessary, for cutting poles to carry home the heads and horns of Sambur, deer, etc., to fell the young trees for building an impromptu hut, and for the hard work of cutting up large animals into quarters for conveyance by coolies where no roads existed either for pack animals or carts. It was difficult to arrange a knife which would comprise all these desiderata, but Mr. Paget of Piccadilly (London), long since dead, was a first-rate cutler, and he produced the perfection of a blade. The knife weighed exactly 3 pounds, including the sheath. It weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds now without the cover, being reduced by constant grinding during many years of hard work. The blade was one foot in length, two inches wide, and double-edged three inches from the point, slightly hollow in the center ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide), and again two inches wide at the base and $15/16$ inch thick at the back. I give the exact measurements of this blade as it performed several curious feats during the period of captive service. When sharpened to as keen a point and edge as could be obtained, this highly-tempered steel would pierce one of the old rim pennies, and would cut the same coin into two halves when placed on a block of oak, without in the least degree turning the point or damaging the edge."

Sir Samuel was a man of enormous strength, and an extraordinary feat done with a similar knife of his—a portion of a real old "Andrea Ferrara" highland Claymore, 18 inches long—was the killing in its tracks of a wounded Ceylon buffalo charging past him, by plunging this long knife hilt-deep behind the shoulder, and incidentally thereby saving the life of his hunting companion. This large hunting knife of Sir Samuel's was really identical to the hunting knives still used by the big-game hunters of middle and southeastern Europe,—the so-called "Hirschfaenger" or "Saufanger," which originated in the good old days when the wild boar and the giant stags were hunted exclusively with hounds, and were killed with the hunting knife when the quarry was finally brought to bay; a sport which even today is not wholly extinct in certain parts. It is of course not only a formidable weapon of offense and defense, but also is useful in many other ways when an axe is not carried. I show the picture of a somewhat similar knife made up for me by the Viennese gunmaker, Springer, the blade being a Norwegian welded one, and the heavy leather sheath having a special compartment for a smaller skinning and general-utility knife.

New England Shooters Meet at Boston

THE shooters of New England devoted the entire week of November 20th to 22nd to a series of meetings held in Boston at which plans were laid for the coming year.

The New England Police Revolver League led off on Friday with their first instructors' meeting of the season. More than fifty instructors attended and exchanged ideas on the best methods of improving the marksmanship of their organizations. The meeting was presided over by Capt. C. J. Van Amburgh, ballistics expert of the Massachusetts State Police, who began an interesting discussion of the problems encountered in introducing a group of newcomers to the intricacies of target shooting. Major Spooner of Camp Perry fame, who has been assigned to the 182nd Regiment Headquarters, was introduced to the group.

Saturday was devoted to the meeting and second annual banquet of the Bay State Rifle and Pistol Association at the Boston City Club.

Nearly a hundred representatives from shooting organizations of Massachusetts and adjoining states attended the banquet. Among them were a number of the outstanding names in the shooting world, topped by Karl T. Frederick, past president of the N. R. A., who gave a very interesting and enlightening summary of the history of anti-pistol legislation in this country. He stressed the fact that the general public has not been educated to the fact that guns in the hands of honest, responsible citizens form one of the strongest pillars of law and order. He

also pointed out the fallacy of the old argument that the British homicide rate is low because of its anti-gun law by quoting figures to show that it was just as low before the act was adopted. Other speakers included Russ Lent, head of the Connecticut State Association, Capt. Van Amburgh and Herb Goebel, pinch-hitting for Secretary Lister of the National Rifle Association who was held in Washington by his doctor's orders.

On Sunday afternoon the secretaries of the state associations of New England met in an open meeting to discuss the needs of the New England shooters during the coming year.

The most important task was the allocation of dates for the large rifle and pistol tournaments to be held during the coming year. As a result of the meeting the following schedule of dates was tentatively adopted:

- June 18-20—Connecticut State Small Bore
- July 10-11—Rhode Island State Small Bore
- July 10-11—New Hampshire State Small Bore
- July 17-18—Providence Police Pistol
- July 24-25—Bay State Small Bore.

The only dark spot in an otherwise entirely successful series of meetings was the continual knowledge of the absence of Jim Stewart, the leading spirit in Bay State shooting circles, who spent his weekend in a hospital bed.

Bay State Rifle and Pistol Association Banquet



E. F. MITCHELL RESIGNS

"GENE" MITCHELL, a member of the headquarters staff of the Association since 1930, has resigned and accepted a position with The American Metal Crafts Company, of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

Gene devoted the first two years of his work with the Association to the development of police marksmanship. By traveling continuously, visiting local departments, attending state and national police conventions, setting up local schools of instruction, assisting in modernizing the armament and the ideas of police departments in every part of the United States, by acquainting newspapers with the aims and policies of the N. R. A. in teaching the police officer to shoot the crook rather than the innocent bystander, a wave of interest was eventually created.

With both police and public finally awakened to the wisdom of an adequate pistol instruction program, Mitchell was gradually relieved of the assignment of working exclusively with the police and was, about four years ago, placed in charge of all N. R. A. competitions.

The American Metal Crafts Company has, for years, made most of the medals and membership buttons for the Association. They have at the same time naturally developed a considerable volume of general business with rifle and pistol clubs, military units, schools, and police departments. On his new job, Gene will accordingly be in contact with much the same group of individuals and organizations interested in shooting as has been the case while he was with the N. R. A. It is hoped that his services may frequently be available to assist in handling matches in the metropolitan New York and New England regions.

The best wishes of the officers and employees at Association Headquarters, as well as friends in all parts of the country, will go with Gene as he takes up his new duties.

DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES NOW APPLY IN BOTH AMERICAS

IN VIEW of recent reciprocal tariff agreements between Canada and the U. S., coupled with special mailing rates enjoyed by nations of the Pan-American Conference, uniform subscription rates are now in effect for THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN magazine throughout both continents of North and South America. The rates are \$3.00 per year or \$5.00 for two years, which rates are the same as apply in the United States and its possessions. Elsewhere a subscription costs \$3.60 for one year or \$6.50 for two years.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

ILLINI TOURNAMENT

PISTOL and small-bore rifle shooters from four states gathered on the Illini Gun Club range just northwest of Champaign and Urbana, Illinois, on October 25th for the last registered tournament in the mid-west during 1936. The sun shone beautifully during the early hours but by shooting time a cold drizzle of rain had started which unfortunately continued throughout the day.

The Illini range is well laid out with forty small-bore firing points, five for big bore and ten for pistol. There is ample space just west of the present site to allow for expansion, part of which undoubtedly will be used before next year's tournament. A large four room club house provides for the statistical office and is a most welcome spot during chilly or wet days.

Match No. 1 over that ever popular Dewar course provided no upset when Bill Woodring, national small-bore Champion, produced a 400-26X to win. H. E. Potter, Downing, Mo., had 399 to outrank Lew W. Mason for second place.

Nothing less than a "possible" had a chance in the 50 yard event when the first ten went clean for the 20 shots. Emory Hawcock's 18X however lead the pack just outranking Bill Woodring's 17X target. Third place was an absolute tie between Potter and M. L. Kobler, so each man was awarded a medal.

E. K. Waters of Chicago outshot the field in the anysight 100 yard match by keeping all his shots in the 10 ring. Potter and Hawcock finished second and third one point down.

Fourteen teams braved the rain and cold to enter the two-man team event over the Dewar. A 798 x 800 by Hawcock and Kobler proved a winner while Woodring and Brown of East Alton were outranking Schmeidl and Bjornstad for second with 797.

F. C. Hirdler, Jr., of East Alton, annexed the .22 caliber pistol match over the National Match course by scoring 286, a good score at any time and excellent under the conditions prevailing. Potter took second with 279 and Westerman third, five points lower. George Kingery scored 260 over the National course in the center-fire pistol event to win while Westerman was second this time, and Earl Mercier of the Alton club third. These Western boys seem to be taking to the pistol game with the same enthusiasm they show with rifles.

The National Rifle Association was represented by E. F. Mitchell who came out from Washington and acted as Chief Range Officer.

National Ranking for Pistol Shooters

KNOWING that the goal of all athletes is to be selected for an "All-American" Team and receive national ranking, the N. R. A. has included these two features as part of its pistol program.

Beginning with 1937 pistol tournaments over the entire country will be registered under the same plan that has proven so successful in rifle tournaments. This will enable all shooters to fire in several registered tournaments each year and to know that scores are all fired under the same match conditions, no matter where the tournament is held.

By establishing this plan of uniform rules for all tournaments throughout the nation, pistol shooting takes its place among the recognized sports of the country. The establishing of records takes on new significance when tournaments are supervised by a national organization.

Two "All-American" pistol teams will be selected for 1937; one from scores made in center-fire matches and the other from .22 caliber match scores. Each team will consist of ten members and two alternates.

A shooter's average score for the calendar year over the National Match course will govern both his national ranking position and possible team selection in both calibers.

The three stages of the National course may be fired as one match or each stage may be a separate event, provided that the separate matches for each stage must be at least 20 shot matches. Both team and individual scores will count and only scores made in registered tournaments will be considered as official. Automatic pistols or revolvers must be used in slow fire matches if these matches are to be considered as one stage of the National Match course.

All scores made by each shooter in matches of the above type at registered tournaments will be used in figuring his

average score. It will be necessary, however, that a shooter fire an aggregate of not less than eight times through the National Course with center-fire arms or six times through with .22 caliber pistols or revolvers to be eligible for national ranking.

The ranking of shooters based on their average score for a minimum number of times through the National Match course, we believe, will prove the best method of arriving at each shooter's relative ability. It will be necessary to compete in more than one tournament and yet by attending two registered tournaments almost all shooters will fire in sufficient matches to receive national ranking and become eligible for team selection.

Each team member and alternate will be awarded a distinctive decoration together with an engraved certificate showing membership on an "All-American" Pistol Team. The decoration has not been definitely selected as yet, but will be suitable for the owner to wear on either a business suit or uniform coat. A full description and cut will appear in the *RIFLEMAN* when final selection is made.

Those shooters not selected for the "All-American" team will receive recognition through a system of national ranking. At the end of each calendar year all shooters firing the required number of matches in registered tournaments will be listed according to their average score, and that list published in the *AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

Applications to register both rifle and pistol tournaments may be obtained from the N. R. A. office in Washington, and must be filed for approval sixty days prior to the tournament date. One of the few requirements not available on all modern ranges is that time or rapid fire pistol matches must be fired on either pit or mechanically operated targets.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO MEMBERS

THE Hyde Park Rifle and Pistol Club of Chicago, Illinois, is offering the use of their range at 1400 East 53rd Street, Chicago, to all N. R. A. members that wish to use it. The range is open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for rifle shooting while Tuesday and Friday nights are reserved for the pistol and revolver shooters.

The Hyde Park range is said to be one of the best in the Chicago district and is open from 6:45 to 10:30 each evening except Sunday.

Shooters wishing to use this range should write Mr. Frank J. McCoy, Membership Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Hyde Park Department, 1400 East 53rd Street, Chicago, or call him at Fairfax 5300.

JUNIOR BI-WEEKLY WINNERS

FINAL scores in the N. R. A. Junior Bi-Weekly Team Matches have just been tabulated and show last year's entry list far outdistanced. The 112 teams competing this year were entered from twenty-six states covering the entire nation from Washington to Maine and Florida to Montana.

Such a truly national match leaves little doubt that the old saying "let the best team win" was fulfilled this year.

The list of possible scores fired in the matches of this first series grew from week to week at such a rapid rate that it soon reached proportions too large to publish in our limited space. In the four matches 103 possibles were turned in, 23 of which were fired by girls. This is an exceptionally good showing for the girls as they are outnumbered approximately fifty to one by the boys.

Munhall High School of Munhall, Pennsylvania, turned in high score in Division "A" of 1170 points, 60 over its nearest competitor, Stadium High School of Tacoma, Washington. The tie for third place was between the Cadet Jr. R. C. No. 1 team of Xenia, Ohio, and Louisville Jr. R. C. team of Louisville, Ky. Both teams totaled 960 points for the entire series and aggregate team scores of 1983. These teams will decide the tie with a shoot-off.

Division "B" first place cup goes to Central High School team of Valley Stream, N. Y., who won over the Otto Rath Jr. R. C. team 720 to 700. Third place was again a tie, this time between another southern team, Knoxville High School of Tenn., and the Stadium High School girls team of Tacoma, Washington. Each totaled 660 points, but Knoxville outranked the girls from the west with an aggregate team score of 1950 to 1948. That was certainly a close finish and a fight right to the end.

Mt. Joy High Varsity team, Mt. Joy, Pa., was undisputed winner of Division "C" with 380 points, but again two teams tied for second place. Bolles School of Jacksonville, Florida, and Malden High girls team, Malden, Massachusetts, tied with 370 points. Bolles team however turned in the higher team aggregate, 1913 to 1889, and so ranked as second place winner, third place going to the girls.

Division "D" was added to the series after the first week's matches on account of more than the anticipated number of entries. Baysight Rifle and Outing Club's team from Belfast, Maine, won the division cup with 195 points. Second place was taken by Bakersfield High Freshmen of Bakersfield, California, five points down from the winners, while Catonsville Jr. R. C. team of Catonsville, Maryland, won third place with 155 points.

The way each team fought for position

all through this first series and the number of ties shows that everyone was doing his or her best. Scores turned in were excellent, some of the Senior Club teams would be proud of them, and all competitors showed fine improvement week by week. Winners are to be congratulated as they earned their trophies by hard work and good shooting, those not among the trophy winners are also to be congratulated both on their fine display of shooting ability and on the way they fought to improve their standing.

The second series of Junior Bi-Weekly matches start soon after the holiday vacation is over. Instead of four as in the series just completed the second will consist of six bi-weekly matches. Entries should reach Washington by January 12th so that targets can be mailed in time for the first event scheduled to be fired week ending January 23rd. Entry fee is only one dollar per team for the entire six matches.

ALAMOGORDO'S TURKEY SHOOT

THE annual Alamogordo turkey shoot on November 22, lived up to its reputation this year as one of the top notch sporting events of the Southwest.

Many nationally known shooters attended including Ernie Ballinger and Orrin Toole of the U. S. Customs Patrol Team, Louis Knesek and Bob Locket of the U. S. Immigration Border Patrol, Harry Orme-Johnson of the El Paso police club and Helen Orme-Johnson as well as a number of other famous target and game shots. These experts coupled with the day's ideal shooting conditions resulted in even higher than average scores being made.

A lunch stand providing hot coffee and sandwiches to both competitors and spectators was much appreciated by everyone.

Probably the most popular way to win a turkey was on the running deer range, where the cardboard buck jumped and ducked his way across the pits spelling disaster to some and success to many others. Two hits seemed about the limit for most of the deer slayers until Orrin Toole cut loose with five to win.

Two old timers, Joe Hatfield with his "thutty-thutty" and Ed Brownfield armed with his 95 Winchester showed the youngsters how to bring down a buck by winning two events each.

In straight target matches Bob Locket topped the field with four big gobblers. Ernie Ballinger also took home four via the pistol route and Stevens, Knesek and Orme-Johnson each supplied the Thanksgiving bird with their handguns.

The big three way match, an aggregate of the pistol, small-bore and Hi-power

rifle events, resulted in a four way tie between Ballinger, Robinson, Grant and Harrington. On the shoot-off Robinson continued to hold them in and walked off with a 22 pound turkey.

Everyone had all the shooting wanted and rifles and pistols cracked all day until 45 big gobblers found new homes—temporarily.

G. H. GRANT.

U. S. CUSTOMS CITATIONS

THE Surveyor of Customs, Mr. Harry T. Foley, in the ante room of his office in the Custom House, presented citations and Pistol Bars to a group of 65 Customs officers on Oct. 7th and 9th. These men had qualified as "Pistol Expert," and "Pistol Marksman," in the formal course of firearms instruction of the United States Customs School. The decoration of these officers brings the total of such awards to 222 since the establishment of this system of rewarding officers for proficiency in shooting.

The officers included in this group are Deputy Surveyor, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Guards, an interesting proportion of whom are beyond the twoscore mark in years.

The Pistol Range in the Custom House was completed in June, 1933, under the supervision of Inspector Harry F. Bush, and the active direction of Inspector M. C. Everett, Instructor of Firearms. After tests for safety, classes in the care and use of small firearms were inaugurated and have been conducted continuously since that time. Pistol practice outside of regular instruction periods is at the option of the officer concerned, and is encouraged.

"Year" bars are added to the Pistol Bars each year that an officer requalifies as "Pistol Expert."

250TH C. A. TOPS MARIN LEAGUE

COL. David P. Hardy's hard-holding shooters of the 250th Coast Artillery set a new league record of 1186 x 1250 in the final .30 caliber rifle match of the Marin Rifle League at Fort Barry, California, on October 11, giving them the championship of the League for 1936.

Sergeant W. A. Hancock led his team home to victory in the final match of the year with 242 x 250, Col. Hardy close behind with 239. Hancock's score was topped, by creedmore, however, by Judge Hilliard Comstock, President of the California Rifle Association, of Santa Rosa with 242, including a possible 100 at 600 yards.

Second in the monthly match, and likewise second in the League, was the Thirtieth Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco. The team scored 1173, bringing their league total to 4659, just 16 points behind the Artillerymen.

Other team scores were: Santa Rosa, 1168; Olympic Club, 1138; Mill Valley, 1135; 159th Infantry, 1128; Marin, 1104; and University of California, R. O. T. C., 1072. The annual aggregates were: Santa Rosa, 4631; Mill Valley, 4500; Marin, 4477; 159th Infantry, 4449; and Olympic Club, 4426.—*Windage.*

WHY NOT TRY THIS?

THE month of April last year was set aside by the Ashland (Ohio) Rifle and Pistol Club to be devoted solely to instructing any reputable citizen who wished to learn to shoot. No one was solicited for club membership and the only requirements were that the pupil should come as frequently as possible to the range and should furnish his or her ammunition—yes, a number of women attended regularly.

All club equipment and members' guns were available to anyone taking the course of instruction and we tried in every way to make these people feel that they were our guests.

Contrary to popular belief among many rifle and pistol clubs, we found our local newspapers glad to contribute the necessary space to properly publicize our plan. Detailed stories were carried on the sports page several times during the "school," which did much to keep up local interest.

The response during our April instruction was only fair but encouraged us to try again this Fall.

The number taking instruction during our second school has far exceeded expectations and is paying dividends in both pleasure of doing a good job well and in gaining a large number of club members. In fact we have more *paid up* members in our club now than at any time for many years.

We also are assured that in the majority of cases these new members will keep their enthusiasm for shooting as they tried their hand at our sport before asking for membership. We have allowed them the use of our guns and equipment so that none purchased unnecessary or useless items due to ignorance of what was required.

All in all we believe this plan has worked very successfully and think it would be equally as successful if put into operation elsewhere. We have had at least as much enjoyment from instructing our new friends as we could possible have had shooting.—I. N. WAGNER

National Pistol Records

UP to the present time the establishment of a new national pistol or rifle record has only received recognition through advertisements in the columns of **THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**.

The National Rifle Association feels that more recognition than this is due any shooter establishing such a national record and for this reason is designing a special National Record Certificate. As soon as the new certificates are finished one will be furnished each of the present record holders and in the future a new record score, over any recognized course of fire,

will be acknowledged by issuing the proper certificate.

This new certificate will state all conditions of the match together with the date it was fired and score made. They are being appropriately embossed on heavy paper and are entirely suitable for framing and display if the owner wishes.

A list of present record holders for pistol and revolver matches is given below. A similar list for small bore and .30 caliber rifle matches is being prepared and will be published in an early issue.

INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL MATCH RECORD—.22 CALIBER

Name	Address	Where Fired	Date	Slow	Time	Rapid	Total
Walter Walsh	Washington, D. C.	Rhode Island	Oct. 4, 1933	98	98	100	296

INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL MATCH RECORD—.38 CALIBER

J. J. Engbrecht	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	June 27, 1936	94	99	99	292
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INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL MATCH RECORD—.45 CALIBER

*Capt. R. O. Miller	U. S. Army	Camp Perry	1928	92	93	96	281
J. J. Engbrecht	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	June 27, 1936	89	97	95	281

INDIVIDUAL 25-YARD POLICE COURSE RECORD—.38 CALIBER

J. J. Engbrecht	Los Angeles	Austin	June 16, 1935	98	97	97	292
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FIVE-MAN TEAM RECORD—NATIONAL MATCH—.38 CALIBER

Los Angeles Police Team	Los Angeles	June 27, 1936	444	487	465	1396
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FIVE-MAN TEAM RECORD—NATIONAL MATCH COURSE—.45 CALIBER

Los Angeles Police Team	Los Angeles	June 27, 1936	425	472	424	1321
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FOUR-MAN TEAM RECORD—NATIONAL MATCH COURSE—.22 CALIBER

Detroit Police Team	Detroit	June 21, 1936	336	385	371	1092
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FOUR-MAN TEAM RECORD—NATIONAL MATCH COURSE—.38 CALIBER

D. & H. Railroad Police	Camp Ritchie	July 4, 1936	364	382	370	1116
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FIVE-MAN TEAM RECORD—25-YARD POLICE COURSE—.38 CALIBER

Los Angeles Police Team	Los Angeles	June 27, 1936	490	479	439	1408
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FOUR-MAN TEAM RECORD—25-YARD POLICE COURSE—.38 CALIBER

Los Angeles Police Team	Camp Lewis, Wash.	1933				1142
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INDIVIDUAL .22 CALIBER SLOW FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 50 YARDS

Name	Address	Where Fired	Date	Score
R. C. Bracken	Columbus	Camp Perry	July 3, 1936	190

INDIVIDUAL .22 CALIBER TIME FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS

John C. Todd	Los Angeles	Camp Perry	Sept. 5, 1936	199
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INDIVIDUAL .22 CALIBER RAPID FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS

Gilbert Vian	Detroit	Camp Perry	Sept. 5, 1936	196
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INDIVIDUAL .38 CALIBER SLOW FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 50 YARDS

E. E. Jones	Los Angeles	Tampa	March 9, 1936	186
Rodney Pease	San Diego	Camp Perry	Sept. 3, 1936	186

INDIVIDUAL .38 CALIBER TIME FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS

Chas. Askins, Jr.	U. S. Imm. B. Patrol	Tampa	March 9, 1936	198
W. M. Beckett	W. Va. State Police	Camp Perry	Sept. 3, 1936	198

INDIVIDUAL .38 CALIBER RAPID FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS

R. F. Tate	San Antonio	San Antonio	July 4, 1936	195
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INDIVIDUAL .45 CALIBER SLOW FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 50 YARDS

J. J. Engbrecht	Los Angeles	Camp Perry	1935	175
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INDIVIDUAL .45 CALIBER TIME FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS

Sgt. B. E. Clements	U. S. M. C.	Camp Perry	1935	195
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INDIVIDUAL .45 CALIBER RAPID FIRE RECORD—20 SHOTS AT 25 YARDS

Major J. Lienhard	U. S. M. C.	Camp Perry	Sept. 4, 1936	190
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* While the total score in this match is a tie Capt. Miller outranks Mr. Engbrecht by a higher score in the rapid fire stage.

FIREARM BLUEING AND BROWNING

By R. H. Angier. Published by The Small Arms Technical Publishing Co., Marines, Onslow County, North Carolina; 151 pages; 4¼x7½; frontispiece and sketches; Sturdite leather binding; \$2.50. Also sold by the NRA.

WHEN an English engineer tackles a problem, he generally goes at it thoroughly, and this fellow Angier certainly took off the lid to secrecy when he went at his manual "Firearm Blueing and Browning". This book is the answer to the gun-bug's prayers for something which will really give them the low-down on blueing and ALL that pertains to it.

So far, I have only had time to skim over this book and I have not found all there is in it by a long shot, but Brother, there is more about *real* gun-blueing in this manual than there is in all the other gun books combined. There are even German, French and Latin equivalents given for all of the stuff used, and this is a great help when you go to the drug store and find the clerk speaks only Bohunk. The author even goes on and shows how rusting cabinets can be made and then operated to furnish the proper degree of humidity and temperature; so now we can be certain about the rusting that must take place in order to get the right kind of browning or blueing.

Personally, I have always had a hunch that the conditions under which the process was done had more to do with results than any secret formulae, handed down from father to son since Adam's off-ox died; and his book proves just that. There certainly can be no complaint about lack of formulae to try (he gives around three hundred), and about the only ones who can possibly find fault with this book will be these sellers of certain "secret" solutions which are supposed to be the only ones which really blue. I refer to such junk as sells for one buck per *small* snuff-box full—consisting of banana oil and Prussian Blue.

What tickles me the most is where he states that no supersensitive balances are needed to weigh out the different ingredients and that the crude chemicals often do as well as the refined and more expensive grades. I was always under the impression that everything had to be weighed out or measured to the smallest possible fraction and that only the highest grades of chemicals were suitable.

Another thing that I got a kick out of: he tells why the work sometimes turns reddish instead of blackish blue. That alone is worth the price of the book to anyone who has ever cussed over a blueing job.

He also states that during the boiling in lye for getting "shed" of the grease, it

is not necessary to plug the bore. I have had this notion all the time—here this engineer comes along and actually advises this—but **ONLY** during the short time the barrel is being boiled in lye and in hot water while the work is being done. He further advises the "slow rusting" process and it is by far the best. During the slower rusting the bore *must* be plugged and protected—I found this out long ago when one actually rusted on me, inside as well as outside.

The author also explains that lye "cuts" vegetable oils very well, but cannot do as much with mineral oils—which are mostly used on guns. But he tells how to get rid of the mineral oils also, this is another point that only we gun nuts can fully appreciate. His book is filled with practical kinks of this sort.

He gives instructions enough as to how to go about it to enable anyone to do the job right. And if it does not turn out as expected, the reasons can be found in the book also. Angier has taken the *luck* out of it entirely with this book of his.

More illustrations would have made the book look better, but as it is she is all MEAT, and Sister, that is just what one looks for when the blue turns to fox-red and blotchy as the small-pox.

I don't spout this way very often about any book, but you all can set me down as 100% satisfied with this one. Lawd knows, hits jest what ah bee a-needin fer a long spell. And say Samworth, if this first one be a sample of those other gunsmithing manuals which are to follow—just put me down for every one of them right now.

ALVIN LINDEN.

NATIONAL MID-WINTER TOURNAMENT

NORTHERN "pistoleers" and riflemen who have previously attended the National Mid-Winter Matches in Tampa and St. Petersburg need no special invitation to be there for the 1937 tournaments. Those shooters who have not attended these two outstanding tournaments in past years should make every effort to compete next spring, as both programs are very complete and will give you the first opportunity of the year to warm up your guns for what promises to be the best year shooters have enjoyed for a long time.

The small-bore rifle tournament at St. Petersburg from March 3rd to 7th, inclusive, will again be fired over the American Legion Range which has been even further improved from previous years. All the popular matches are on the program, such as the Dewar, Swiss and Wimbledon;—re-entry matches will be fired all day March 3rd as well as whenever targets are available on other days.

Besides the usual trophies and medals

a guaranteed cash prize list totaling \$500 has been put up, allowing many competitors to make their Florida vacation profitable as well as enjoyable.

Over at Tampa the handgun enthusiasts will get under way Monday, March 8th. These matches will continue through the 11th and everything possible has been done to make the program extensive enough to keep everyone busy all four days.

Again the Tampa Police Pistol Club range has been furnished for the tournament—and, complete as this range was found to be last year, further improvements have been made. Forty targets are available at all ranges with a covered firing point at 50 yards. An electrical timing device is now in use for time and rapid fire shooting on the Tampa range which moves the targets into and out of firing position automatically, thereby preventing any variation in timing. Every convenience for both shooter and spectator is available on this fine range.

The Tampa matches are noted for the fine array of trophies and medals offered for competition and when a cash prize list of \$500 is added everyone is sure to be interested. The cash is distributed through all the matches and therefore gives everyone their opportunity to share.

Both tournaments are registered by the N. R. A. and so will provide the shooters opportunity to compete for national ranking at no additional cost.

Hotel accommodations at very reasonable rates in both St. Petersburg and Tampa have been arranged. These hotel rates, coupled with the reasonable price of meals prevailing in both cities, will enable everyone to enjoy a southern vacation this spring at very small cost.

The Florida State Rifle and Revolver Association will be hosts to the shooters in both cities at a banquet, while other evening entertainment at night clubs, dances, boat rides on the Gulf of Mexico, band concerts, Spanish restaurants and dog race tracks will be there for those that wish.

After the tournaments many will want to arrange side trips on their way home to visit points of interest such as Bok Singing Tower, Lake Wales Bird Sanctuary, Miami (the "Playground of America"), St. Augustine and the racing beach at Daytona.

These are two tournaments the entire family will enjoy and once visited you are sure to always return.

Programs for the rifle matches may be obtained from T. F. Bridgland, 225 Fourth Street North, St. Petersburg, and pistol match programs will be furnished by C. A. Brown, 716 Ellicott Street, Tampa, Florida.

Guns vs. Bandits

JAMES CLARO of Brooklyn, New York, loses no time when he goes into action. John Messina and the customers of his bakery shop were being relieved of their cash a short time ago when Claro, who drives a truck for a flour concern, came from a back room, grasped the situation in a glance, drew his revolver and opened fire. Result—cash returned, one wounded bandit and another victory for an armed citizen.

Fred LaBelle of Saginaw, Michigan, is a man who believes in protecting his property so when three men attempted to hi-jack the LaBelle Tavern last September they found it tough going. As the men fled in their car with some of the tavern's equipment LaBelle opened fire with four shots, one of which proved fatal to Joseph Hoover, member of the gang, and a second shot wounded Herman Hollerbeck.

Would-be bandits are often foiled when confronted by determined resistance. The case of Herbert Smith, negro robber of Chicago, is a timely example. When confronted by a gun in the hand of Joseph Kiaud, during the process of rifling the till in Kiaud's place of business, Smith remembered the saying about a live coward and started to leave without asking permission. Kiaud opened fire putting the bandit in the hospital and saving the contents of his till.

Two farm boys from near Allendale, Illinois, found farming poor training for bank robbers last Summer when trying to turn a bit of "easy" money by robbing the local bank. Town vigilantes trapped both boys in a nearby alley and in a blaze of gun-fire killed one outright and badly wounded the other. These vigilantes in the midwest are trained to shoot when necessary, as a result of which bank robbers seldom operate in that section.

When three bandits trussed up Michael Pascarello, after having kicked and beaten him into seeming submission, they proceeded to forget him—much to their later regret.

From his cramped position behind the counter Pascarello could see his safe being robbed of \$2,000, and the bandits rummaging around for more.

He writhed furiously, finally freeing his hands, crawled from behind the counter until one hand reached his revolver.

Ankles still bound he dragged himself upright and began shooting.

Wasting no time on ceremony the bandits dropped their guns and fled, one collapsing in the doorway, shot through the abdomen.

Pascarello hobbled to the street in time to obtain the license number of the bandit car and fired two more shots both of which proved ineffective.

Due to Pascarello's courage he saved \$6,000.00 which the holdup artists failed to locate.

The captured bandit was identified as James Cummings, 34, whom police say has a prison record dating from 1922.

Mrs. Frances Franklin of Chicago for the second time proved that resistance to holdup men pays in her business.

A year ago her drug store at 5125 Division Street was the scene of an attempted holdup, during which Mrs. Franklin grabbed one of their guns and chased two robbers out of her store.

Last spring two gangsters entered her store again and after menacing her 19 year old clerk, started to clean out the till. Mrs. Franklin heard the commotion from behind her prescription counter, came out with her gun and again routed two would-be bandits, this time wounding one.

These Chicago bandits seem hard to convince but now perhaps they will leave Mrs. Franklin's store alone before she really hurts one of them.

As Walter Winchell would say, "an orchid" to Mrs. Margaret Toth and her husband, Police Officer Michael Toth of Chicago.

Officer Toth was shot three times when he threw himself between a bandit's gun and his fellow officer, Thomas Bourke, thereby doubtless saving a life.

Although convalescing from the recent birth of a son Mrs. Toth gave three pints of blood to her husband in an effort to save his life.

We haven't a great many readers in South Africa but are wondering if perhaps the thief mentioned in the following article, taken from the *Washington Star*, has been reading our *Guns vs. Bandits* section of the *RIFLEMAN*:—

"After missing eggs from nests for several weeks, a farmer of Munro Bay, South Africa, found \$2.50 in cash left in the coop by the thief."

What with having their clients sock them in the face, pull fake faints and otherwise behave in extremely unconventional fashion, bandits last night passed through a harrowing and fruitless evening.

Philip Menick, 301 K street northwest, was the first non-conformist encountered by the bandits. Four of them, two with drawn guns, invaded his store. Menick let fly a haymaker which caught one of the robbers on the jaw and caused his gun to explode. Completely unnerved, the bandits fled.

"I was so excited I forgot it was a holdup," apologetically explained Menick later.

Not a bit excited was Miss Edith M. Sandiland when a robber with drawn gun entered the cleaning store at 1426 Wisconsin avenue northwest, where she is employed.

"I just threw up my hands and pretended to faint. This scared the robber and he fled," she explained.

By this time word apparently had passed through the underworld that victims were in an unconventional mood and it was decided to sneak up on the next client. Miss Florence Cook, 23, 1445 N street northwest, was grabbed from behind by a colored man armed with a heavy stick. He attempted to snatch her purse. Screaming and kicking, Miss Cook refused to be robbed and the man fled.

Major Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent of Police, was only a few hundred yards from the store when Miss Sandiland was doing her bit to make life hard for a hold-up man. Had her report reached headquarters a little sooner the Major might easily have gotten in on the night's fun.—*Washington Post* 11-18-36.

Olaf Ohlson is waging a private war of his own against gangsters and holdup artists in Chicago. Five casualties in nine holdups are already on the books which seems to us a very creditable record for a one man army. The latest attempt to turn Ohlson's drug store into a "stickup man's paradise" occurred a short time ago when three armed men entered the place and, after obtaining about \$100, leisurely departed. Ohlson seized his gun and followed the bandits to the street where he fatally wounded one before the man could gain the getaway car.

Neighbors had been complaining of a "Peeping Tom" so Officer John Hraha, of Chicago, left a revolver with his wife when going on duty one night last September. About midnight a man's face suddenly appeared in a window of the Hraha home. Mrs. Hraha opened fire and the man fled clutching his side as if wounded. The neighbors have stopped complaining.

CALIFORNIA GUARDSMEN PLAN NEW RANGE

UPON completion of plans now under way, units of the San Joaquin Valley will have a new up-to-date rifle range.

Colonel Ray W. Hays, Major Glenn L. Allen, and Capt. Philip Wilson, in a recent inspection of tentative sites, selected the Simpson ranch near Centerville as the most suitable location.

Preliminary plans have been submitted to the Adjutant General's Office for approval, and only minor arrangements are necessary to obtain title to the land.

It is contemplated that construction will be started immediately upon approval of the project. The estimated cost of building a kitchen, range house, and other improvements, including the drilling of a well is from \$1,000 to \$1,500, with the necessary funds to be derived from Federal and state sources.

While the range will be maintained primarily by the Fresno units, it will be available for use by companies of the regiment located at Hanford, Visalia, Turlock and Oakdale.

INDIAN HILL MATCHES

SPURRED on by their successful Tri-State Matches last August, the Indian Hill Rangers of Madeira, Ohio, were sponsors of another event on October 18 which will also be an annual affair.

The match, open to residents of Hamilton County Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Kentucky, drew a field of 46 marksmen to the new range recently completed by the Ranger organization, for a day of pistol and revolver shooting.

Nine matches were on the program, which included a two man police team event and a match open only to members of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Reserve Officers Association.

Marksmen of the Ranger organization fresh from their success at the Sewickley matches, where they won both the team cup and the individual championship in their class, carried away the majority of the honors, winning six out of twelve cups and 5 of the 24 medals awarded for second and third places.

Ranger Wm. H. Lux, pistol instructor for the organization won the Open Individual with a score of 528. Rangers E. N. Konrad and John Dieckmeyer accounted for two cups with a score of 514 to nose out the Cincinnati Police Department in the Police team event.

Captain L. E. Brady, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Ft. Thomas, Ky., member of the U. S. Infantry Rifle Team, won the United Services match with 245 X 300. Major

M. E. Shepard took second place and Sergeant Burney Burnett, of the 10th Infantry, carried off the third place medal.

The Ranger organization has scheduled a series of matches for 1937 including a Tri-State Open in May; an All American shoot in August and The Metropolitan Open in October. Captain H. E. Wilson, Commandant of the Rangers, and Mr. A. H. Chatfield, Jr., Vice-President of the Association, are working out plans for the 1937 events which will be listed in the **RIFLEMAN** as they are scheduled to occur.

N. R. A. DIRECTORS' MEETING

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington on Friday afternoon, February 5, at 2 P. M. At this meeting officers of the Association will report to the Board the progress made by the Association during the year past. Various other items of business will be taken up, following which officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be elected.

Members and friends of the Association who can attend are cordially invited to be present. The Chair will recognize any member who may have something of importance to present for consideration of the Board. The voting will, of course, be limited to members of the Board of Directors.

At 7:30 in the evening, following the business meeting, the Annual Directors' Banquet will be held at the Mayflower Hotel. The cost of the dinner will be \$3.00 per plate, and the Mayflower Hotel has made special rates for those in attendance. Members desiring to make reservations for the dinner should advise the Secretary of the Association at Washington of their intention to be present.

BROOKLYN TECH WINS

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) Tech's No. 1 team captured both individual and team laurels Saturday, December 5, in the first annual City College invitation interscholastic rifle tournament.

The meet was sponsored by the R. O. T. C. of the college and held at the new rifle range in Lewisohn Stadium. Sixty-six competitors entered the match which was fired over the standard 50 foot range.

Hyman Pearlman of Tech lead the scoring with 181, helping his team amass a total of 1041, eight more than their nearest rivals, Abraham Lincoln No. 1.

Edward Levine of the Abraham Lincoln team finished only one point behind Pearlman in the individual scoring, while Edward Abaid, and Harry Marblethorpe tied for third position with 179. Four of Tech's team placed in the high ten scorers of the tournament.

A feature of the meet was the shooting of Phyllis Timbrook, Jamaica High School senior and the only girl among the eleven teams competing. Her score of 96 prone was well up among the winners but she had bad luck in the standing position, only getting a 66.

BUFFALO PISTOL MATCHES

THE D. & H. police team captured first place in the Buffalo and Niagara frontier police pistol matches held October 1st with a five man team total of 1388. These matches are sponsored by the Buffalo Evening News and held at the Camp Buffalo range in West Seneca.

Second place in the team match went to Buffalo's police team with a score of 1325 while another railroad, the Pennsylvania, team scored 1260 to take third.

J. R. Herron, of the winning team, took the rapid-fire match with a 95 as well as fired the high official score of 286 over the course. Overbaugh, Russ, Adriance of the D. & H. Team, and Capt. Gauvey, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, followed in the order named in the individual event.

Hayes G. Englert, division supervisor of the Pennsylvania State Game commission fired the high unofficial score of 289 while shooting on the Bubo police team.

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W. H. Dowling, of Albuquerque, won the individual championship by a margin

CALIFORNIA GUARDSMEN PLAN NEW RANGE

UPON completion of plans now under way, units of the San Joaquin Valley will have a new up-to-date rifle range.

Colonel Ray W. Hays, Major Glenn L. Allen, and Capt. Philip Wilson, in a recent inspection of tentative sites, selected the Simpson ranch near Centerville as the most suitable location.

Preliminary plans have been submitted to the Adjutant General's Office for approval, and only minor arrangements are necessary to obtain title to the land.

It is contemplated that construction will be started immediately upon approval of the project. The estimated cost of building a kitchen, range house, and other improvements, including the drilling of a well is from \$1,000 to \$1,500, with the necessary funds to be derived from Federal and state sources.

While the range will be maintained primarily by the Fresno units, it will be available for use by companies of the regiment located at Hanford, Visalia, Turlock and Oakdale.

INDIAN HILL MATCHES

SPURRED on by their successful Tri-State Matches last August, the Indian Hill Rangers of Madeira, Ohio, were sponsors of another event on October 18 which will also be an annual affair.

The match, open to residents of Hamilton County Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Kentucky, drew a field of 46 marksmen to the new range recently completed by the Ranger organization, for a day of pistol and revolver shooting.

Nine matches were on the program, which included a two man police team event and a match open only to members of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Reserve Officers Association.

Marksmen of the Ranger organization fresh from their success at the Sewickley matches, where they won both the team cup and the individual championship in their class, carried away the majority of the honors, winning six out of twelve cups and 5 of the 24 medals awarded for second and third places.

Ranger Wm. H. Lux, pistol instructor for the organization won the Open Individual with a score of 528. Rangers E. N. Konrad and John Dieckmeyer accounted for two cups with a score of 514 to nose out the Cincinnati Police Department in the Police team event.

Captain L. E. Brady, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Ft. Thomas, Ky., member of the U. S. Infantry Rifle Team, won the United Services match with 245 X 300. Major

M. E. Shepard took second place and Sergeant Burney Burnett, of the 10th Infantry, carried off the third place medal.

The Ranger organization has scheduled a series of matches for 1937 including a Tri-State Open in May; an All American shoot in August and The Metropolitan Open in October. Captain H. E. Wilson, Commandant of the Rangers, and Mr. A. H. Chatfield, Jr., Vice-President of the Association, are working out plans for the 1937 events which will be listed in the RIFLEMAN as they are scheduled to occur.

N. R. A. DIRECTORS' MEETING

THE Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington on Friday afternoon, February 5, at 2 P. M. At this meeting officers of the Association will report to the Board the progress made by the Association during the year past. Various other items of business will be taken up, following which officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be elected.

Members and friends of the Association who can attend are cordially invited to be present. The Chair will recognize any member who may have something of importance to present for consideration of the Board. The voting will, of course, be limited to members of the Board of Directors.

At 7:30 in the evening, following the business meeting, the Annual Directors' Banquet will be held at the Mayflower Hotel. The cost of the dinner will be \$3.00 per plate, and the Mayflower Hotel has made special rates for those in attendance. Members desiring to make reservations for the dinner should advise the Secretary of the Association at Washington of their intention to be present.

BROOKLYN TECH WINS

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) Tech's No. 1 team captured both individual and team laurels Saturday, December 5, in the first annual City College invitation interscholastic rifle tournament.

The meet was sponsored by the R. O. T. C. of the college and held at the new rifle range in Lewisohn Stadium. Sixty-six competitors entered the match which was fired over the standard 50 foot range.

Hyman Pearlman of Tech lead the scoring with 181, helping his team amass a total of 1041, eight more than their nearest rivals, Abraham Lincoln No. 1.

Edward Levine of the Abraham Lincoln team finished only one point behind Pearlman in the individual scoring, while Edward Abaid, and Harry Marblethorpe tied for third position with 179. Four of Tech's team placed in the high ten scorers of the tournament.

A feature of the meet was the shooting of Phyllis Timbrook, Jamaica High School senior and the only girl among the eleven teams competing. Her score of 96 prone was well up among the winners but she had bad luck in the standing position, only getting a 66.

BUFFALO PISTOL MATCHES

THE D. & H. police team captured first place in the Buffalo and Niagara frontier police pistol matches held October 1st with a five man team total of 1388. These matches are sponsored by the Buffalo Evening News and held at the Camp Buffalo range in West Seneca.

Second place in the team match went to Buffalo's police team with a score of 1325 while another railroad, the Pennsylvania, team scored 1260 to take third.

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of twenty points with 266. J. L. Elliott of the State Police placed second with 246, one point over G. W. Leslie of Santa Fe.

Dowling, in addition to winning high individual honors, led the Duke City Association team of Albuquerque to victory in the team event. The Pioneer Pistol Match cup and five silver medals were awarded the winners of the team competition while gold, silver and bronze medals went to the three high scorers in the individual match.

Team scores were as follows:

Duke City Rifle Association	965
New Mexico State Police	900
Santa Fe Rifle Club	880
Roswell Rifle Club	845

COMING EVENTS

CALIFORNIA

February 14: The Lincoln Memorial Pistol Matches, sponsored by the Richmond Rifle and Revolver Club, Inc., on the club range. For further details write Ernest J. Martin, Secy., 1200 MacDonald Avenue, Richmond, California.

FLORIDA

March 3 to 7 inc. Annual National Mid-Winter Small Bore Rifle Tournament to be held in St. Petersburg. This is a registered tournament conducted by the N. R. A. in cooperation with the Florida State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs and further details write T. F. Bridgland, 225 Fourth Street, North, St. Petersburg, Florida.

March 8 to 11 inc. Annual National Mid-Winter Pistol Tournament shot over the Police Club Range, Tampa, Florida. This is a registered pistol tournament conducted by the N. R. A. and Florida State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs and match details contact C. A. Brown, 716 Ellicott Street, Tampa, Florida.

ILLINOIS

January 11: Individual 75-foot Prone Rifle Championship on 50-foot target, any sights. Also 50-foot Prone Rifle Championship, any sights on 25-foot target.

January 25: Individual Iron Sight Prone Rifle Championship at 75 feet, any metallic sights on international target reduced for 75 feet.

February 1: Rapid Fire Pistol Match for center fire revolvers. 50-foot rapid fire target.

April 3 and 4: Indoor Dewar matches, team and individual, also 100-yard any sight match at the University of Chicago Field-house.

For program and details of above events, address S. A. Weller, Secretary, Illinois State Rifle Association, 4809 Oakwood Ave., Downers Grove, Ill.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Beverly Rifle and Revolver Club will hold the following open indoor matches:

January 24: Individual and team pistol matches.
February 21-22: Fourth annual team and individual rifle matches.

April 3: Second annual junior rifle matches, team and individual.

Programs will be available two weeks prior to each match and may be obtained from Mr. David C. McNeill, 33 Beckford Street, Beverly, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

January 31: The New Brunswick Rifle Club will hold its third Annual Small Bore Shoot at the indoor range on Cleveland Avenue, Highland Park, New Jersey.

The course will be 50 shots at 50 yards, prone. Any .22 caliber rifle, any sights.

Cash and medals will be awarded one-third of competitors. High tyro will receive separate award.

Programs and further details may be obtained from William F. Bley, 101 Haverford Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

January 15-16-17: The Second Annual Middle Atlantic Championship Indoor Rifle Matches will be fired in the Essex Troop Armory, 120 Roseville Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

This is a small-bore, metallic sight, three-position match, open to individuals and four-man teams from any club or military organization not larger than a company. Cash prizes.

For programs and further details write M. A. Jury, 120 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J.

WISCONSIN

January 17: The Ladysmith Rifle Club will hold the Sixth Annual Land O'Lakes Gallery Tournament. Course of fire to be 10 shots in each stage, four positions, 50-foot range. Matches open to both individuals and teams.

For programs and further information write Mr. Arnold Dahlstrom, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

February 15: This is the closing date for entries in the Great Lakes postal matches which are sponsored annually by the Ladysmith (Wisconsin) Rifle Club. Any team or individual interested in entering these postal matches may obtain programs, and entry blanks, from Mr. Arnold Dahlstrom, Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

THROUGH THE SCOPE

The American Legion Rifle Club of Burbank, California, held its annual N. R. A. Club Members Match on Sunday, November 2d. The course this year consisted of 10 shots offhand and 10 shots rapid fire prone at 200 yards, and 10 shots sitting at 300 yards. A. J. Johnson, President of the club, fired 137 x 150 to win and Leo Snell with 135 placed second. Johnson's 48 offhand put him in the lead from the first and left little doubt from the beginning as to the probable outcome.

The Fourth Annual Rifle tournament of the Sidney, Nebraska, Rifle Club was held in October. In the .30 caliber team event over course D, the 1st Infantry team from Fort Warren, Wyoming, won out 1184 to 1142 from the North Platte, Nebraska, team. Sgt. Adolph Sarman fired high score for the day, 243 x 250. In the Navy Match three men scored 92 each and ranked Sgt. Poldrack first, Sgt. Sarman second, and J. C. Parks third.

Ray Graham of Pine Bluffs, Wyoming, took the Dewar match with 397, while Parks won second over Trum of Sterling, Colorado, 394 to 393.

The day's aggregate gold medal went to Parks with 535.

The Bronx (New York) Revolver Association held two matches during November; one a rifle match and the other a turkey match for pistol and revolver fans. Gold medals were awarded Thomas Florich and Al Levine for first place in the rifle event while the lucky winners of the pre-Thanksgiving day dinners were Braun, Levine, Florich, Rosen, Turner, Franz, Heinlein, Darmstadt, Dr. Bonomo, Bernson and McLaughlin.

The Bronx Revolver Association meets every Monday and Wednesday evenings in the 105th Field Artillery range, 166th Street and Franklin Avenue. Anyone interested in joining should mail inquiries to Fred Darmstadt, 809 Melrose Avenue, Bronx, New York.

The Ordnance Rifle and Pistol Club of Governors Island, New York, held a turkey shoot on November 18th, in connection with their regular weekly match. Lucky targets were used, back to shooter, so everyone had an equal opportunity to win their Thanksgiving Day dinner. This shoot was so enthusiastically received that another is to be held just before the holidays.

The Lowell (Mass.) Marksman's Club held its annual N. R. A. club members match during November with forty-two competitors firing the course. R. Duff was the medal winner although high score for the day was made by J. Cullinan, Secretary of the club.

The Cayahoga Civilian Marksman's Association finished their outdoor schedule with the October match and a stag party which was devoted entirely to a fine dinner and friendly gun talk among the members. The five monthly matches, running from June through October, furnished an interesting program drawing approximately 500 entries. A. E. Hart won the Outdoor Championship for 1936 scoring 1642, C. Haseneau finished second with 1623; L. Herrington 1620, A. Brennan 1608, and H. Stutz with 1598 took third, fourth and fifth positions in the order named.

Charles Haseneau was winner of the Chester Nikodym Master Rifleman's Match, an offhand event at 100 yards.

The Eastern Antique Arms Collectors Association held a very interesting meeting November 15th at Smyrna, New York, but owing to bad weather only about thirty members were able to be present. A fine display of arms was on exhibition and a muzzle loading rifle match held using both percussion and flint lock guns. First prize, a silver cup known as the Cayuga Rifle Club Trophy, was won by H. R. Lunn, who had a one point margin over his nearest competitor.

Dr. Ray S. Horton, former president of the Southern California Arms Collectors Association, and C. M. Sackett of Anaheim, California, were visitors at Mr. Lunn's and attended the meeting during their stay in the east.

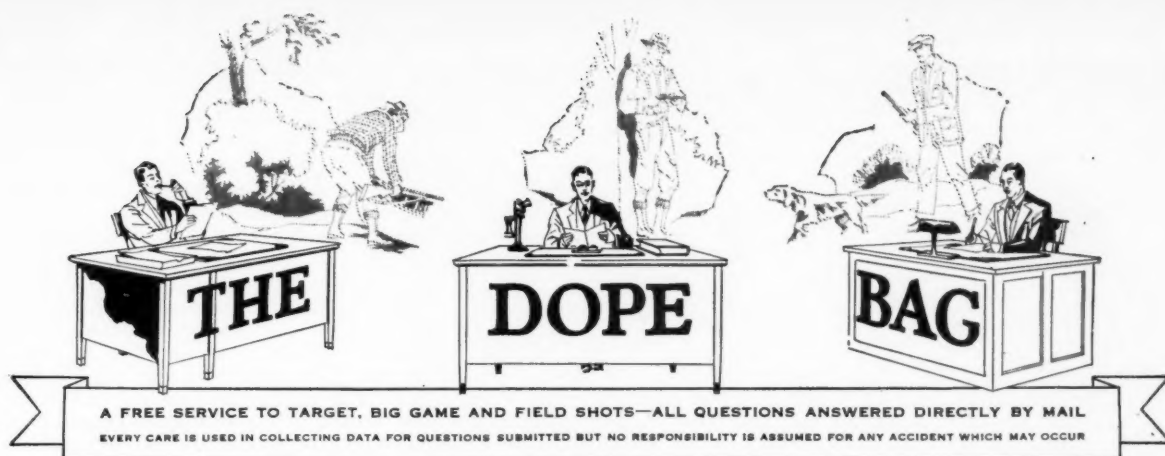
The Georgetown University Rifle Team scored almost one hundred points more than in their opening match last year when they won over a team from Company F, 1st Infantry, Maryland National Guard on December 4th. The Blue and Gray riflemen fired a team total of 1294, four points higher than the guardsmen, over the regular four position inter-collegiate course, in this first shoulder-to-shoulder match of the year. This was the start of a seven match series which will include matches with teams from Johns Hopkins, George Washington University, D. C. National Guard, Marine Corps Headquarters and Gettysburg. Georgetown will also have a team in the N. R. A. Intercollegiate League.

The Connoquenessing Valley Gun and Rod Club has elected to change its name to that of the Zelenople Rifle Club, according to word recently received from Rev. Guy M. Wilson, secretary.

The club was organized in January, 1929, and has carried an N. R. A. charter since its formation. During the depression years shooting enthusiasm lagged and club membership suffered in consequence, but during the last two years membership has passed former numbers and the future outlook is bright.

Anyone wishing to contact the new club for matches or membership should write Rev. Guy M. Wilson, Spring Division Street, Zelenople, Penna.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



Conducted by F. C. Ness

Reactions of a Deer Hunter

By F. C. NESS

IT IS a long jump from the District of Columbia to San Antonio but the American Airlines shorten it to a single evening by their bee-line route to Dallas from which point the Katy Limited makes it over night to the pretty city in which the Alamo still stands.

It was my first cabin-plane trip when we left the Washington airport on Friday the thirteenth, not without a tiny bit of misgiving. We soon forgot the old superstition, however, because our route took us over the Appalachian range and we viewed in order the Blue Ridge, Allegheny, Cumberland and Ouachita mountains in their full autumnal beauty. Although we stopped briefly at Nashville, Memphis and Little Rock, we landed before 10 p. m. in the state which is home to such notables of our shooting fraternity as Charley Askins, Jr., Lt. Harry Renshaw, Thurman Randle, Monroe Goode, A. L. Knight, L. L. Cline, Captain Woody, M. L. Stith, Ad Toepperwein, and Wm. Weaver.

The airway-fare, at the cost of some seventy odd dollars, was a bit discomfiting, but it saved us a day and two nights by train. Also, we were glad we had shipped our rifles via express and wished we had done likewise with our ammunition and heavy optical equipment after we learned our luggage had exceeded the thirty-five-pound limit and required an added charge of thirteen dollars.

At San Antonio we were impressed by the beautiful new buildings resplendent among the ancient, the photo-electric disappearing doors of Saint Anthony, the jitney parking boxes, the artesian wells, the winding river which weaves through the business district, the Buckhorn curio store and the general interest in shooting.

There is the "Municipal Rifle Range" conducted commercially by Sergeant W. J. Reed only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the post office. It has about a score of self-serve pistol targets at ten cents per frame up to 50 yards and three 100-yard targets with bench rests and spotting service for zeroing high-power rifles. The charge is "two-bits" for shooting in a rifle and for using one of the targets, or fifty cents when the Sergeant is asked to sight it in and coach the shooter. Incidentally, he has developed some state and national winners among riflemen on this range. We zeroed

our deer rifles there. Also we met there Doctor F. W. Sorell who had just returned with his son from Jackson Hole with a couple of fine Wyoming antelope and two nice elk.

Even more personally interesting was the range of the local N.R.A. club, of some 150 members, because secretary (rifeman) Homer Matthews and president (pistolman) Leslie Cline and member (ordnance officer) Captain Woody made themselves my initial and immediate hosts with a very cordial welcome and a fine expression of hospitality. This range, of the Liberty Pistol & Rifle Club, Inc., is on an improved road a few miles from "down town" and nearer the famously large reservation of Fort Sam Houston. They have a bench rest and a 200-yard pit for five targets. Here they run a suspended deer target which is their principal source of extra income, especially during the several-week period leading up to November 16th marking the opening of the deer season.

They also have portable and demountable metal target frames with backing cards adapted for registered N.R.A. small-bore matches at 50 and 100 yards. The big advantage enjoyed by this active rifle club is that its members can always shoot, not only on Sundays but late on evenings, thanks to its flood-light equipment. We tried our deer rifles on this range also. I met Captain Woody and his son there as well as Sergeant Scott from Randolph Field and Mrs. Leroy Bartlett, who had been on my part of the firing line during the Preliminary Dewar Match at Camp Perry.

In San Antonio my headquarters was that busy sporting goods store, the Toep-



Just after bagging my gobbler on the first day



My comfortable hunting quarters—the hospitable ranch home of Travis L. Stith

perwein Hardware Company on Houston Street, because it also served as the outlet for Stith mounts and M. L. Stith was my official host on this hunting trip. I had surprised him by accepting his earlier invitation to join him on a trip into hilly Edward County in Southwestern Texas, beginning on opening day. Previously I had sent down my Model-54 Winchester and some .220 Swift ammunition. Mr. Stith had the bolt-and-safety levers altered for me by A. L. Knight of Fort Worth and then he attached a Zeiss Zielklein scope in a favorably low position with his improved Stith mount.

This improved mount has a wider and heavier rear base as compared with the earlier but similar Stith mount I had previously tried for a review published in the September Dope Bag. The new base had a contour contact with the receiver over an appreciably greater area and it provided four screw holes instead of the three formerly provided. While we used only two screws to fasten this base it held perfectly even in the scabbard while riding over very rough country.

The big windage dial with minute-of-angle indents spaced about a quarter-inch apart made zeroing quite simple even though we started the job on a rock at 300 yards. After a week's hard use, which included dropping the rifle on a rock, it was apparent that the only vulnerable part was the Zeiss elevation dial on top of the scope, as this would tend to turn in the scabbard. Fortunately, however, I had a check on this because I could keep the Zeiss register mark aligned with the vertical face of the letter "R" in the word "Germany" on the left side of the scope. With this adjustment and using three different loads, I made almost perfect hits on several shots tried in the hills.

I consider this new Stith mount one of the best if not the best type for saddle use in the hills. The Zeiss boss, however, should have a guard.

I had two handloads with pointed bullets and the W.R.A. 56-grain factory load with open-point bullet for my .220 Swift. I sighted it in at San Antonio, so it would group on the point of aim at 200 yards from offhand positions. It shot a bit high from prone, but was right on from standing position at 100 yards. The zero was not changed during the trip. Once some rocks slid under my foot on a hillside and I dented the forestock in saving myself from a fall. I also carried it in a rifle scabbard through the brush and over 6 miles of very rough country

without change in zero. I used all three loads on live targets.

During our ride after wild hogs I took a standing shot at a rock squirrel at 125 yards. These shy animals are the size of a fox squirrel and have a bushy tail but are black in front and on top. The one I shot lay horizontally on top of a rock as I touched his middle with the top of the Zeiss aiming post. The Winchester 56-grain bullet landed in the same place and blew out the bottom half of the animal and tossed it into the air. It landed about ten yards away minus its hind quarter. There was no bullet contact with the rock until after complete disintegration in the small animal. This was evidenced by streaks of lead and copper on the rock in several directions radiating from but not in direct alignment with the line of fire.

At another time I approached a rock squirrel to within 75 yards and put one of these 56-grain Winchester bullets on his mid-section as he thrust vertically the upper half of his body above a rock. As I pressed the trigger there was a most startling effect, because I thought I could smell the flesh of the animal immediately from a distance of 65 yards. It seemed the bullet had transformed a portion of the squirrel into a mist. My next impression was one of a dark patch hurtling skyward and then falling toward me. It landed 25 yards from the target and proved to be the nose cap of the animal including eyes and ears but only the skin. The bushes surrounding the place were decorated with small pieces of the squirrel, as were the rocks for a distance of 15 yards beyond the point of impact. That bullet effect was the nearest to an "explosion" of any I had witnessed.

On the first day of the season I was opening one of the ubiquitous gates of the

M. L. Stith taking the recoil of his .30-'06, M-30S in the ranch yard. My .220 Swift, M-54W in the foreground



ranch for M. L. Stith's car when I caught sight of two turkeys through a lane in the Live Oak and about 150 yards away. I had my .220 Swift in my hand, so I sat down and satisfied myself they were gobblers by a view in the Zielklein scope. I had a 63-grain Sisk-bullet handload in the barrel and decided to try it. The turkeys stood vertically, tall and lean in the shadows, like the black trunk of a tree. I held carefully on the head of the nearer bird and squeezed the trigger. I was sure I had him anchored because only one flew. Then I noticed other turkeys were running along the lane at twice the distance and I began to doubt the success of my shot. However, we found him flopping and practically decapitated. The Sisk bullet had landed at the base of his head and disintegrated. It was a lucky hit, because it was evident that on a body hit the 32 grains of I.M.R. No. 4064 would have caused some loss of meat. I had two other similar opportunities for shots at wild turkey during my week's stay on the ranch but I did not fire because I did not consider any of my loads to be right for this grand old bird and I did not want to mutilate good turkey meat.

After four days of hard hiking over gaps and passes, along hilltops and hill-sides and in the dry runs and draws, I had seen several fawns and does, and I had a glimpse of a big buck running through a short opening from concealing trees to obscuring brush. There was no time for a well-placed hit and I did not care to risk wounding him. I marked him as my meat and later crawled slowly up the draws into the wind in an attempted stalk, but I never saw him again. I had stalked a buck in Pennsylvania and had managed to close up on him several times one afternoon, but here I was less fortunate.

On our wild-hog hunt. We combed the distant hills and draws. Mesquite trees in the foreground



Travis Stith with Mike and Pico. The scabbard holds my .220 Swift. Chaps are very necessary for riding through the brush

nate. I wormed my way cautiously and got within ten yards of doves, hawks and a fox squirrel but the deer were always elsewhere.

On E. T. Rucker's ranch, Ed Rucker put up a big buck near enough to permit my hearing the rattle of the small rocks dislodged by his hoofs as he bounded out of my sight behind the intervening cedars. On the same hunt Mr. Rucker had three shots at a buck only five minutes after leaving me on the other side of the hill. That same evening M. L. Stith had his first shot at dusk which would have been impossible without a low-power scope sight. We found his buck next morning, with a .30-'06 hole through his ribs, lying where he had stood. The Winchester 180-grain bullet had passed through both sides near the heart, making a three-inch

hole in the ribs on the far side. I took his picture where he fell.

In desperation I stayed out still hunting until dark and had to find my way back through unfamiliar country by the aid of the stars, when I could see them, or by my compass. On these occasions I failed to avoid contact with cactus thorns which completely penetrated my leather boots in several places. The balls of my feet were becoming tender and sore from the steady, continual pounding on unyielding rocks, and my field boots were badly scratched by thorns. However, my gabardine breeches and woolen jacket remained unscathed. Eventually I became reconciled to my fate and calmly ascribed to the proverbial "hunter's luck" my failure to find a buck. My hope was to get a broadside shot at long range as I wanted to observe the effect of the tiny .220 Swift bullet after encountering considerable air resistance by traveling about 250 yards before striking.

Friday, the 20th of November, was the final day I had allotted for deer hunting, and as twilight came on that day I gave up hope and set my course by compass, 80 degrees east of north, through the Live-Oak pasture which would head me directly for the "Headquarters," home of E. T. Rucker, beyond view over a couple of rocky hills covered with grass, shrubs and low trees. At 5:30 I was cautiously descending one of the slopes and thinking of the gibes I was due to hear back home when a beautiful little buck stepped into view on the opposite hillside and posed broadside in front of a small clump of trees. He appeared to be curious about me as I slowly settled into sitting position and then carefully slid forward into prone position and pressed down the Knight safety of my rifle.

It is difficult for the uninitiated to accurately estimate distance in this country on account of the low-growing vegetation. My buck appeared to be more than 300 yards away, but I could not judge exactly how much. He remained motionless while I swiftly appraised him and checked the coverage of my Zeiss aiming post for later measurement. He had a poor set of horns but I decided he had prongs and would serve as a legal subject for my experiment. I was afraid the range was too great for the Winchester open-point bullet and quickly but carefully changed to our handload of 40 grains No. 4064 powder behind the J. B. Smith 54-grain pointed bullet. In anticipation of underestimation, I held six inches above the center of his shoulder, and carefully pressed the trigger.

Before I was conscious of the report, the buck turned a flip-flop and remained rigid with his left legs sticking up in the field of view. I started towards his body counting my paces as I walked with even steps down one slope and up the other. As I went I thought, "What a marvelous deer load!" However, as I approached him the buck raised his head and I stopped pacing. He tried vainly to get up and started to crawl away. My current thought now was, "What a rotten deer load!", as I ran around a cedar bush to head him off. As I came into view about 50 yards away I saw he could not get away and changed to a reduced load which I sent through his neck to finish him.

He was a 130-pound buck with 4-point horns, one point being poorly defined. His body was 4 feet long, measured, and my aiming post covered exactly half of it, or 24 inches. Since careful check showed the post covered fully 7.5 inches per 100 yards the range was a bit over 320 yards. The bullet had landed only three inches below aim, which made the impact just that much above the center of his shoulder. It penetrated the tops of both shoulder blades and the bottom of the back bone. This was fortunate, because the bullet did not disintegrate but opened up and rolled into a ball of lead with the crumpled jacket at its base. It went straight through intact and lodged in the flesh on the opposite shoulder. Had I hit him in the heart he might have run a hundred yards and become lost in the fast gathering darkness. A lung-cavity hit might have lost him and a paunch hit surely would have failed to stop him. Personally, I would prefer not to shoot deer with the .220 Swift at distances over 200 yards.

My license allowed me another buck and two more turkey, but on the following day Travis Stith and I mounted "Mike" and "Pico" and rode into the hills on a hunt for wild range-hogs and

javelins. We found very little "sign" in a five-hour ride and decided the hogs had moved to another ranch. A trained dog is needed to assure much chance of a shot at these swift and wary animals on which I was quite anxious to try a Winchester 56-grain bullet from my .220-Swift rifle. On our way back we stopped to try a few shots at a white rock across two canyons. It was more than 500 yards away and the rock was smaller than three feet square but that marvelous .220 Swift hit each time when the post was held at the top of the rock.

I was much interested in the vegetation which dots and splashes the lime stone country-side over hill and dale. Everywhere there are small clumps of dull green Live Oaks and Cedars or Junipers of more brilliant green, all low-growing and interspersed with clumps of maroon-colored Spanish Oak and golden oily-leaved Shin Oak and various shrubs indigenous to the sparse but rich native soil caught on and between the rocks of these vast goat and sheep pastures. White spaces of limestone between the small clumps of growth enhance perspective so that distance and space are fully appreciated. The draws and runs are dry, but even without the unquestionable advantage and enhancement of running streams it all appeared very beautiful and desirable to me. I also admired Pico and Mike, horses bred to these hills, both of which I rode. Their sure-footedness in ascending hills and draws was a marvel to me. Sometimes they slipped or even stumbled, but never fell though we traversed places which I thought were designed only for goats.

On this trip I used two gabardine breeches, one pair of officers' field boots, a short woolen jacket and one of L. L. Bean's moleskin hunting shirts. I had six pair of good woolen socks plus three pair of matted-fibre inner soles, and needed all of them. I wore two pairs of socks and two pairs of inner soles each day as a protection against rocks, which measure saved the balls of my "city-feet" for three days. We had early morning mists, fog and dew which made the ground vegetation damp for a couple of hours. Against this moisture I greased my leather boots each evening with Snow-Proof Waterproofing, which apparently is based on lanolin (wool fat). It is made by The Snow-Proof Company, Middletown, N. Y. I was surprised to find the field boots so satisfactory. They were light, comfortable and durable. They should have rubber heels for still-hunting on rocky terrain, and a boot-jack is essential for convenient removal.

I liked the Bean over-shirt because of its two generous pockets which would accommodate my big 6 x 36-mm. monocu-

lar, compass, sharpening stone, tobacco and midget camera. I carried my film in an oil-silk tobacco pouch, big enough to hold a dozen rolls of F-828 (35-mm.) film. On my belt I had a Sepak pouch of soft rubber. It has a screw cover with a mirror on the reverse side. It is water tight and proof against salty sea water. It will hold small coins, currency, matches, cigarets, keys and other personal gadgets. It is made by the Sepak Manufacturing Company, 2516 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. I carried my matches in a waterproof container of a hard-rubber composition put out by the Duxbak (outdoor-clothes) people. My hunting knife, which now has acquired deer blood in three different sections of the United States, is a large single-bladed Remington pocket knife which I picked from their complete line and I have never had cause to regret my choice. It has a large, comfortable handle and a medium-size blade of general-utility shape for skinning, dressing and cutting. The edge is fairly soft and therefore easily kept sharp with the small carborundum stone which I carry in my hunting-shirt pocket. The light knife will meet all requirements. Better than a heavy knife or hatchet for cutting cartilage or light bones is an old hacksaw blade, which is easily carried.

In the magazine of my .220 Swift I carried four W.R.A. 56-grain factory cartridges and in the chamber a powerful handload with the easily-operated Knight safety up. The M-54 action had been altered by A. L. Knight of Fort Worth, Texas, and it proved to be very satisfactory. I carried a turkey load in my pocket. By preliminary shooting I had learned where to hold with each load at different ranges, and this later proved to be a very important preparation, because I had to make each shot count and each required exact X-ring placement.

My camera was the pocket-size Bantam Special Kodak, which is the new Eastman rival of the Leica, in a metal case but less bulky. It uses 35-mm. movie film and provides for eight stills per roll. Its hinged back makes loading and unloading very easy. It has a fast f-2.0 lens, a range finder and fast lever for visual focus at close range and a direct-vision view finder. It is not water proof, but can be carried in an oiled-silk pouch if necessary. I carried mine by a handstrap screwed into the tripod socket and a thong about my neck. The accompanying pictures were all taken with this Bantam Special, most of them under difficult conditions or in very poor light. I would recommend the purchase of the new neck strap, now available, and also a hunting shirt with breast pockets large enough to accept this camera, which I prefer to other miniatures for rough hunting trips. My only objection

is the inadequacy of the insecure back latch which resulted in the loss of several irreplaceable pictures taken on this trip.

Other equipment which proved useful and served well was a pocket flashlight, leather slippers for replacing field boots during evenings, my pocket-model Woodsman pistol, my George Lawrence holster and belt treated with Viscol before leaving Washington. These remained in perfect condition until my return. For cleaning my rifle I had a Hooker cable pull-through, a box of small Gunslick cleaning patches and a tube of Rig, which kept my .22-bore in perfect condition. I did no preliminary cleaning but merely swabbed the bore by pulling through one or two half-patches, lightly smeared with Rig, each evening before hanging the rifle on the rack.

My hunting clothes held up well, although my boots became badly scratched. In the saddle we wore leather chaps and needed them in that thorny country. Besides several varieties of cactus, yucca and catclaw there were thorny bushes and trees, but my gabardine breeches came through like new, because the material does not rip or run readily. It also resists wind and moisture. The climate is a warm one in Southwestern Texas and gabardine is adapted for it, being light and cool. It is far less noisy than corduroy or duck. In the middle of the day I buckled together the wrist straps of my woolen jacket and wore the garment across my shoulder like a bandolier.

Thanks to the kind cooperation and generous hospitality of the owners, I had plenty of country in which to hunt on three adjoining ranches comprising thirty sections, or square miles, of sheep and goat pastures. Travis Stith ran 2100 head of stock and his brother, Jackson, nearly that many, while M. L. Stith's brother-in-law, E. T. Rucker, ran several times that many sheep and goats on his 23-section ranch. I hunted two days with M. L. Stith and one day each with T. L. Stith and E. T. Rucker. They did their best to afford me a shot but, as luck would have it, I was more successful at still hunting and finding my own game, all of which I bagged on the Rucker ranch. I revelled in the solitude and unhampered freedom of that country and in its ample elbow room, and I hope I may return to it some other year.

MISCELLANEOUS

THUMBTHING. W. J. Huff, Millikin Building, Decatur, Illinois, makes a small gadget which he calls "Thumbthing". It is a small device, made of bronze, to facilitate loading the magazine of a Colt Ace, Woodsman or Hi-Standard Auto-Loading pistol. Made to slip over



Can any reader identify this rifle? It is a heavy Martini chambered for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, and is marked "Miniature Ammunition Company, Ltd., 11 Pall Mall, London, S.W. Olym . . ."

A letter to this address brought a reply from the well known firm of Stephen Grant & Joseph Lang, Ltd., to the effect that no one in London knows of this company, and that there has never been any firm of that name at this address. We hope one of our members can solve this puzzling question.

the small button of the magazine follower, it minimizes effort and "sore thumbs" while depressing the spring for loading. It costs but fifty cents and will pay for itself on one visit to the range in cold weather when numb fingers try to depress the magazine spring for loading.

We improved on the sample by drilling and tapping a hole in the bottom end for a small screw. A string around the screw head and tied to the belt, keeps it handy while on the range. We lost it once before doing this.

Gunslick Stick Bore Cleaning Patches, are sold by Outers Laboratories, Onalaska, Wisconsin, manufacturers of Gunslick products. Samples were received in five different sizes, from 3/8-inch diameter for .22 caliber to 3-inch diameter for the 12-gauge shotgun. They sell for twenty-five cents per box of 100 patches in the rifle and pistol sizes, or 50 of the larger shotgun size. Those which we tried proved to be very satisfactory.

Pacific Automatic Priming Device, is made by the Pacific Gun Sight Company, for their straight line reloading tool. It was used and found very satisfactory. Made of aluminum, it fastens to the die holder, and extends in front of the tool, directly over the priming arm. A new priming arm with slightly shallower cup, the exact depth of a primer, came with the attachment.

The primers are picked up in a magazine tube of brass which is then inserted in the device. A cottar pin, near the bottom of the tube, retains the primers until the tube is in place. As the primer arm moves under the attachment it forces back a light tension spring, allowing a primer to be dropped into the cup. When the arm is moved to carry the primer to the resized case, the retainer spring holds the remaining primers in the tube. Considerable time is saved in preparing cases when the priming device is attached and properly adjusted on the reloading tool. It is made for both the large and small-size primers. The complete device costs \$4.50

with one tube, extra tubes being \$2.00 each, according to catalog list.

Potter's Electric Melting Furnace. This improved furnace has two supporting legs instead of three, as in the old model, which leaves ample space for the use of gang bullet molds. The capacity or both is the same, but the operating handle has been changed on the new model. No spring is required to close the outlet valve as the weight of the handle is sufficient in itself.

The off-and-on switch has been changed from its former location in the base to the plug-in-attachment of the cord, which is the common household type.

The furnace was used on both A.C. and D.C. current and performed satisfactorily on both. When used on either current only ten-minutes-heating was required to permit bullet casting, and the alloy was kept hot enough to cast four hundred .38-Special bullets in forty minutes, using a two-cavity Hensley mold. This was with the furnace drawing 375 watts. They may be had adjusted for 300 watts to be used when maximum speed is not required. The price is \$10.00 including the six-cavity ingot mold described last month.

Red Bull Targets. These are 100-yard "Turkey Targets" made by Miller-Crowley, Olean, N. Y. The bull and outside scoring ring are the same size as those of the official Small-Bore 100-yard targets, but the "Turkey Targets" have twice as many scoring rings, these being spaced 1/2 inch as against 1 inch on the official targets. At the bottom of the target there are lines numbered from one to fifteen, provided for recording the score, the competitor's name and any pertinent remarks.

The 13x17 inch paper has a rather hard finish and a buff color. The scoring rings in the black bull are red or vermilion in color which is designed to absorb light. In the center there is a 1/4-inch red spot with a tiny pin-point of black in the center. It is possible, with this black dot as the zero point, to measure the nearest shots to the exact center of the target.

In our test, six of these targets were hung on the target frames in two rows. Because the top targets were at a slightly different angle their bulls appeared much darker than those in the bottom row. Changing light conditions changed the appearance of these red bulls. Official Small-Bore targets were hung in the same place and these did not vary in appearance under the same light conditions.

Comparison groups were fired, on the same days, using the official targets. We used the Model-37 Remington rifle with aperture sights. Super-Match averaged 2.50 inches at 100 yards, and Precision 2.82 inches, on the "Red Bull", while Super-Match averaged 1.92 inches and Precision 1.59 inches on the Standard-American target.

A standard Model-52 with Stoeger Olympic stock and No. 1 Malcolm 6X scope shot into 2.15-inches with Super-Match on the "Red Bull". The same gun and ammunition shot into 1.90 inches on the official target.

A Model-57 Winchester with No. 4 Malcolm 4X scope grouped into 1.82 inches on the "Red Bull" as compared to 2.75 inches on the official target. The same gun averaged 1.72 inches with Precision on the Donaldson, Special-Group Target.

Our Model-54 Winchester, .22 Hornet caliber, with a 4X Hensoldt Dialytan scope and Tilden mounts shot into 1.65 inches on the "Red Bull", 1.85 inches on the official target and 1.55 inches on the Donaldson target.

While our comparison test made plain the superiority of official targets, we consider the "Red Bull" targets well designed for their intended purpose of turkey-match shooting.

The Hensley 4-Cavity Mold is 11 inches long and it has a block of ordinary size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There are only two cavities on each side and only two bullets are cast at a time. But, by changing the cut-off plate to the opposite side, the two additional cavities may be used. The mold we tried was made for .38 Special wadcutters No. 56-358-132, No. 50-358-146 and No. 61-356-146.

Two cavities on one side are for No. 56-358-132. This is a 132-grain wadcutter bullet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long and with three narrow lubricating grooves. As cast of two parts tin, two parts antimony and 96 parts lead this bullet weighs 132 grains and mikes .360-inch diameter.

The No. 50-358-146 is a 146-grain wadcutter with three narrow lubricating grooves. It is .360 inch in diameter as cast and .589-inch long. It is made to size .358 inch.

No. 61-356-146 weighed 144 grains using the 2-2-96 bullet metal. It is also a wadcutter .593-inch long with two wide

lubricating grooves and it is made to size .356 inch for Colt barrels. The diameter is .358 inch as cast.

Like other Hensley molds which we have tried this one performed very well. In casting 400 bullets we found only one was unfit for use.

All three bullet weights were loaded in the Star machine with 3.9 grains weight of No. 6 Pistol Powder. The 132-grain bullet gave very poor results with this load. The best and most consistent results were obtained with the same powder charge and the 146-grain .356-inch bullet, lubricated but not sized. We used both the Colt Shooting Master and S. & W. Outdoorsman in trying these bullets.

S. & W.-King Super Target Revolver. For \$48.00 a special M. & P. revolver, or at \$46.00 complete a special Official Police revolver, can be obtained from D. W. King Gun Sight Company, 555 Howard Street, San Francisco, California. These jobs include honed actions and adjusted trigger pulls besides the featured improvement which is a special King micrometer sight built on a full-length ventilated rib. This rib weighs nearly two ounces and, being heaviest in front, it improves the balance of a 6-inch revolver as well as its weight and appearance.

The King rib is more than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide and flat on top which is finely grooved. This adds to its fine appearance and makes it dead black to the shooter's eye. Its front end, neatly and solidly fastened to the barrel, comes flush with the muzzle. A cross screw holds interchangeable bead sights or post sights, making it convenient to change from a red bead to a gold-face post or to an under-cut Patridge-type target blade. The King chromium reflector is imbedded in the rib for illuminating the face of any chosen field sight.

The rear end of the rib holds the rear sight with a white-outlined notch adjustable for windage. The rib itself has screw contact with the top of the frame for elevation adjustment. The screw-driver adjustments are in "clicks", six to a turn, with six white register marks surrounding both adjusting screws.

We obtained one of these arms by ordering a K-model Smith & Wesson at Camp Perry and having it shipped to Mr. King for his Super-Target rib and sights. The gun arrived with a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -pound pull which weighed $8\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in double-action fire. It had S. & W. Magna stocks which we liked after adding a Pachmayr grip adaptor.

What we like about these King sights is their automatic lock and reliable zero. It does away with the failure-to-hold-zero sometimes encountered in S. & W. rear sights and in Colt front sights. King quotes one-inch zero-change per click at 50 yards. On our own gun we got $8\frac{1}{2}$

inches change with a complete turn or six clicks. These impact changes were measured from 4-shot groups of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches fired from body-rest at 50 yards. For target shooting we did not particularly care for the neat white outline and improved the rear notch by enlargement to the edge of its white outline. The square-top front sight is a scant $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in width. Being under cut it requires no blacking.

The arm balances at the location point of the front plate-screw, and it holds beautifully in offhand shooting. The caliber is .32 S. & W. Long and we first tried it with the R. A. Kleanbore load in .32 Colt Police Positive caliber. Barr had scores of 83 and 84 at 50 yards. Using his adjustment I had to hold at 5 o'clock, but got scores of 81 and 83 shooting timed-fire at 50 yards.

Barr tried it from body-rest and got 5 shots in $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at 50 yards. We had some old wadcutter ammunition in .32 S. & W. Long caliber which had a bad habit of throwing a "tipper" and flier out of every five shots. This stuff grouped into 4 inches and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at 50 yards. An offhand score tried with it resulted in a 9-inch 9-shot group and a flier out seven inches farther which left a net score of 78 at 50 yards. It seemed fine for smooth cocking, which led me to try two scores of rapid fire, but I got only 77 each time. I blame our mediocre practice results on unfamiliarity and imperfect zero. Because of the general excellence and accuracy of this arm, we are confident it is capable of developing excellent scores.

A 4-Inch Officers' Model in .22-caliber and equipped with a modified "Slip-On" grip adapter is fine for fast shooting. Bill Diers had his cut off by D. W. King and equipped with the King Red-Bead-and-Reflector. Barr and I tried it one afternoon. Barr got an 82 slow fire at 50 yards and averaged about 80 over the N. M. course with it. I tried two timed-fired scores at 50 yards and averaged 85, which I consider somewhat tempered by luck, because out of twenty shots I had no "eights" in the black but did have a few "sevens" and "sixes" in the white. I like the hang and offhand feel of such shortened target revolvers, including my 4-inch K-model and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Magnum which is popular among peace officers.

Five Targets in Two Seconds Flat proved too fast for us but we succeeded in doing it in a scant $2\frac{1}{4}$ seconds with the Model-C Hi-Standard pistol and .22 Shorts. The 5-shot group was $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches. On our first attempt at 35 feet we got five hits in $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds and group of $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Our direct score for the two strings on the 50-yard pistol target was 79. Barr got five hits in 3 seconds and a $17\frac{1}{2}$ -inch group. He also tried

four shots and got a group of 11½ inches in 2½ seconds.

With the 4-inch Officers' Model Barr got 4 shots off in 3 seconds and 2¾ seconds. His 4-shot groups measured 12¾ and 13 inches, respectively. With this same gun my 5-shot strings were fired in 2¾ and 2½ seconds, into groups of 16 and 16½ inches respectively. I also tried two 5-shot strings with the new .32 S. & W. K-model revolver, getting groups of 11 and 10¼ inches in the time of 3½ seconds for each string.

In this 5-target shooting we use an unfamiliar gun and fire at a series of targets in two directions. The gun, arm and hammer are kept down until the firing command has been given. The Officers' Model had a D. A. pull of 8 pounds, the S. & W. K-model, 8¾ pounds and the Hi-Standard pistol, 2¾ pounds.

Jayne Strayt Lyne Reloading Tool. This vertical Strayt-Lyne tool came with all parts necessary for reloading .30-'06 and .30-40 cases, with jacketed and cast bullets. To change the tool from one caliber to the other the guide bushing, extractor plate and decapping stem must be changed. This is a matter which requires only a few minutes, as the guide bushing is held in the sleeve by a collar with one tightening screw, while the decapping stem is threaded to fit into the end of the neck-expanding plug. Three small screws fasten the extractor plate to the sliding block.

The tool is easily operated and resizing and bullet-seating dies are quickly removed, or adjusted. Once either or both of these dies are adjusted for one caliber and one bullet they may be removed from the tool without changing their adjustments. The tool is very neat in proportions and about a foot high.

The design of the Strayt Lyne is unique for neck-sizing and bullet-seating. A ¾-inch shaft is (swivel-) attached to the cast base. A die holder at the top of this shaft is adjustable (by a set screw and special wrench) for cases of various lengths. The die holder also has a guide sleeve and guide bushing to center and guide the case into the sizing die or bullet seating die. The base casting has two holes for bolt fastening or for two large wood screws.

In operating the tool, the die holder is swung to the left about one quarter turn. After inserting the case it is swung back to the right until the case-rim engages the extractor plate on top of the sliding block. By raising the handle the case is guided into the sizing die and the fired primer falls through a hole in the sliding block. After lowering the handle, to withdraw the case from the die, the case and die holder is swung a short distance to the left. A

live primer is then placed on the recapping post, located in the base directly under the hole in the sliding block. The part holding the case is now swung back into position and the downward movement of the handle is completed to seat the primer. This method of operation is also followed for seating bullets.

In bullet seating the plug furnished was found adapted for most types of bullets we tried. These were the 160-grain Hall cast bullet, 154-grain Bond No. 311910 cast by Loverin, 122-grain N.R.A.-Hensley glance-proof, 121-grain 1921 National Match jacketed and the 93-grain Soft-Point Luger bullets. Due to the abrupt mouth of the seating die it was quite some job to get these blunt bullets started in the die. This die requires a more beveled mouth to take care of these blunt bullets.

The decapping pin was soon put out of operation as it did not properly center in the flash-hole of the case. It was used only to try it for functioning as we prefer to make decapping a separate operation in order to permit cleaning the fouled primer pockets. Outside of this it is an excellent tool in design and workmanship. We have one suggestion for improved convenience. The set screw for locking the die holder to the shaft contacts a flattened surface. It would be more convenient and rapid to have a series of tapered holes and pins for different locations as required by cases and cartridges of different lengths.

The Tilden Hunting Mount is a bridge-type mount. We tried it on our .22 Hornet M-54 Winchester, using our 4X Hensoldt Diallytan scope. The front base is fastened to the hood using the screw holes provided by Winchester. The front scope ring has a socket which fits in the base block, and is locked by pivoting the scope one quarter-turn.

The rear block is fastened by two screws to the bridge just back of the loading port. The foot of the rear scope ring rests on the flat top of this block. Windage adjustments are made by large, coin-slotted screws in either side of the base. These screws go into the base at about a 30-degree angle and contact the tapered sides of the foot of the rear scope-ring. The screw on the left side fits very tightly as it is intended to keep its adjustment when the righthand screw is loosened for removing the scope. The scope is removed by backing off the right-side screw about 1½ turns, lifting the back end of scope ¼ inch and then swinging it to the right one quarter-turn.

The distance between bases is 4¾ inches, and one complete turn of the

windage screws gave 20 inches change of impact at 100 yards. One half revolution gave 9¼ and 10 inches change.

The enlarged front end of the Hensoldt Diallytan scope clears the barrel by .10 inch and its 1-inch tube clears the bridge by about ½ inch. The altered safety and bolt handle just clear the enlarged rear end of this scope when the bolt is open. The scope line of sight is 1.45 inches above the bore axis.

To replace the scope on the rifle, the thumb of the left hand should be placed over the scope with the fingers under the stock to squeeze the parts snugly together before tightening the windage screw. Groups were fired with and without doing this, and much smaller groups were made when the scope was pressed down on the rear base during assembly. At 100 yards removing the scope after each shot a group of 10 shots measured 2.93 inches, with 9 shots in 2.05 inches. A second group, removing the scope 5 times and being more careful in replacing it, shot into 1.35 inch using old W. R. A. S. P. Hornet ammunition.

This Hensoldt scope has a special cross-hair reticule of my own design. I sent it to Doctor Hensoldt in Germany but failed to make my desires in the matter perfectly clear. However, as it is, it performs well on the target and it is also suitable for game shooting. Of course, primarily the Diallytan is a hunting scope.

We compared groups and averages with those formerly obtained with the same rifle and ammunition but using the Fecker, SX, target-scope sight. Thirty shots with old W.R.A. S.P. ammunition averaged 1.56 inches per 10 shots at 100 yards and thirty more with old R.A. O.P. ammunition averaged 1.51 inches using the Fecker scope. Using the Hensoldt 4X scope eighty shots with the R.A. load averaged 1.49 inches. Removing and replacing the Tilden mount fifteen times between shots we fired sixty shots with the old W.R.A. load and got an average of 1.95 inches per 10 shots.

Our Hornet handloads using the Fecker SX scope on this rifle averaged 1.74 inches for thirty shots at 100 yards. We used No. 4227, No. 4198 and No. 2400 powder and the Sisk 35-grain and 40-grain bullets in these loads. We also tried sixty shots with them and the Hensoldt scope and obtained practically the same average, or 1.72 inches. Some of these loads were hand-loaded in Van Allen Lyman's old German tool for the Vierling .22 center-fire cartridge which preceded the .22 Hornet by a quarter of a century. Our best group (1.33 inches) was loaded in this tool using 11.0 grains No. 2400 and the Sisk 35-grain bullet.

WHAT IS ABRASION?

THERE is another term which you sometimes hear in connection with spoiled barrels and ruined accuracy; that is, "abrasion." I expect you know that an abrasive is a substance used to wear away the surface of another substance. Sandpaper and emery cloth, for instance, are abrasives. You can readily appreciate how a piece of highly-polished steel would look if you scratched sandpaper or emery cloth over its bright surface. The inside of a rifle barrel is nothing more than a highly-polished steel surface.

If you are shooting a .22 rifle, for instance, and drop one of the cartridges on the ground it will probably pick up particles of grit that adhere to the grease with which the bullet is lubricated. If you insert this cartridge into the rifle and fire it, those tiny bits of sand will be scratched along the bright steel of the bore by the bullet as it is shot out of the barrel. In addition to corrosion from neglect and erosion from powder gases, you have introduced abrasion into the barrel of your rifle. The careless use of cleaning rods also causes abrasion. The bullets themselves naturally have an abrasive effect. The three enemies of prolonged barrel life are, therefore, corrosion, erosion and abrasion.

Nobody who takes proper care of his guns need worry about corrosion. Erosion and abrasion will gradually wear out the barrel of any high-powered rifle regardless of how much care is taken of it. With modern powders and primers even high-velocity barrels may be expected to stand up for at least ten thousand rounds under ordinary sportsman's firing conditions.

If you will stop a moment to estimate how many high-powered loads you actually fire in a year, you will see that you do not need to be greatly concerned about erosion or abrasion wearing out your gun before you are ready to get rid of it anyhow. In the case of .22-caliber rim-fire rifles, many guns which are on the firing line winning national and international matches today have fired one hundred thousand rounds or more.

So, it all boils down to the thing that you so constantly run into in the shooting game—profound discussion is all right for those who enjoy it, but for the "average shooter" there is nothing to be concerned about so long as he uses ordinary care, and the same common sense that he uses in taking care of his automobile or furnace.

Questions and Answers

SEVERAL QUESTIONS

IT ISN'T very often that I write to you for information but when I do I ask more questions than a pair of 5-year-old kids. I know—I have a pair.

I have a Winchester A-5 scope on my M52 match rifle. I used the combination hunting woodchucks this summer and I find that if any kind of a wind is blowing it is not so hot. I have an M54, .30-'06 that I use every fall hunting big game. I have been thinking of getting a pair of blocks from Lyman and mounting my A-5 scope on the M54. If I were to use that combination with the 110-grain bullet at 3500 f.-s. muzzle velocity, what accuracy should I expect at 200 yards with machine rest? Of course I realize that I must take my shots for the head every time or I will never know whether I hit the chuck or not. I can't afford to buy any more guns for some time to come, so please advise me what would be the most accurate load in my M54 for woodchuck.

Would you advise altering the bolt-handle in order to obtain a low position for the scope?

I have a friend who uses a .32 Special for deer and bear. He has been considering putting a Marble or Lyman tang-sight on his rifle, thereby getting a greater sighting radius. Is there any danger of the tang-sight injuring the eye upon recoil? Would it be better to use a receiver sight; one that mounts just forward of the hammer in the down position?

Every now and then one of the gang at the shop brings up the argument that at close range—say 100 yards or less—a shotgun with ounce ball is as good, OR BETTER, than ANY high-power rifle, for deer or bear. If better at 50 yards, why isn't it better at longer ranges? I have shown them ballistics for different rifles, but have not been able to find any ballistics for shotguns with ounce balls. Let's have your information on this subject; it may avert a murder.

The general opinion seems to favor the .270 over the .30-'06 for deer or bear. Will you tell me why? The .270 has a muzzle velocity of 3160 f.-s. with 130-grain bullet. The energy for this cartridge is 2880 foot pounds at the muzzle. Now compare that with the .30-'06 using the 150-grain bullet at 3000 f.-s. The .30-'06 has more energy, and the bullet is heavier. The difference in trajectory is so slight as to be unnoticeable; or, in fact, less than the human eye can discern at 100 yards. See what I'm driving at? Let's have your opinion on that one.—V. H.

Answer: It will not be necessary for you to buy a new rifle if you have a good .30-'06, and I would recommend against altering the Winchester bolt handle for a low position of the telescope sight of target type. You can use your regular target scope in target mounts without doing so. I would suggest, however, that you get a Stam rubber cheek rest for the comb of your stock. The address is, Richard Stam, 52 Presque Street, Rochester, New York.

With the .30-'06 110-grain bullet at \$2.70 per hundred you can get good accuracy up to 200 yards if you will keep the velocity between 3000 and 3300 f.-s. At such speed it should shoot into 4 or 5 inches at 200 yards. At a velocity of approximately 3000 f.-s. it should do considerably better than the factory load at maximum speed. Much depends on the individual rifle as some of them are capable of shooting into 3½ inches with that bullet. Some rifles also handle well the cheaper 90¢ bullet in .30-'30 caliber of the same weight. Be sure to stipulate W.R.A. make for a full .308-inch diameter. Another bullet worth trying is the 93-grain soft-point Luger bullet. Do not use the open-point bullet, as it is too lightly constructed to stand high velocity in the pistol size. You will find the Luger bullet effective at 2600 f.-s. and the .30-'30 bullet at 2800 f.-s. For a lower velocity I would suggest the 85-grain

Mauser pistol bullet with a charge of 25 grains No. 80 powder. For short range, over squirrel ranges or for gallery shooting I would suggest the 74-grain .32 A.C.P. bullet with a charge of 3 grains Bullseye or 5 grains Pistol Powder. The .32-'20 80-grain bullet can be used for the same purpose. These light, short bullets, with any load are generally not effective beyond 175 yards on account of deflection and wide dispersion. They are, however, very good killers when they land.

On the .32 Winchester Special or any similar gun there is a danger of injuring the eye with any tang sight. The receiver sight is also more rigid and more reliable, and a particularly good one is now available in the Model-56 Lyman which fits the left side of the receiver and is adjustable in both planes. I would recommend it for your friend's purpose.

The round single-ball used in the smooth bore represents the very poorest ballistic shape and it loses velocity very rapidly. It is also inaccurate so that the effective range is limited to about 40 yards for large game. There is no question about the killing effect. Today we have a much better smooth-bore load available in the Winchester-Foster rifled slug. This has a remaining velocity of 1100 f.-s. at 100 yards, and it is accurate enough for dependable shooting up to 80 yards on deer. The same is true of Brenneke bullets.

There is really not much difference between the .270 Winchester and the .30-'06 when the latter is loaded with 145-grain or 150-grain pointed Hi-Speed bullets at 3000 f.-s. when measured by visible effect such as trajectory and paper figures of energy. The .270 Winchester, however, has a shorter time of flight which gives it an advantage in shooting running deer at ranges of around 200 yards. One thing to remember is that relative sectional density, which is very important in judging a bullet, gives the 130-grain .27-caliber bullet the equivalent weight of a 160-grain .30-caliber bullet. I would place the .270 Winchester ahead of the .30-'06 for deer killing and accuracy both, as it is appreciably more accurate in the Model-54 Winchester than the .30-'06 in the same model.

THE .35 AUTOS IN COLD CLIMES

WILL you tell me how you feel about the .35 Remington Auto for deer and bear and if it is as good as the .351 Winchester Auto and do they work the same and will the .35 work in any cold months.—W. J.

Answer: In comparing the cartridges the .35 Remington is more powerful, more accurate, and more reliable than the .351 Winchester. It would, therefore, increase your effective range. In comparing the autoloading rifles, the mechanism of the simple blow-back Winchester self-loading action should be more reliable with its balanced-weight breech block. However, the more complicated Model-8 Remington Autoloading action has proven very reliable, and there would be no practical difference, only the theoretical one which I have mentioned. For cold-weather use in either gun avoid greases or oils which would gum, and use a graphite grease or Colloidal Graphite in Gunslick made by the Outers Laboratories, Onalaska, Wisconsin, or use Dixon's Microfne Graphite, which is a very fine dry powdered graphite applied with an air gun. It is made by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, New Jersey. The .35 Remington is very effective on deer, bear, and even on larger game, up to 200 yards, although it is accurate at longer distances.

ON A GAS-CHECK BULLET

SOME time ago I sent to the Pacific Gun-sight Co. for two hollow-point bullet moulds. They were so interesting I thought other members might like to hear about them.

One bullet was the old Ideal No. 308291, the other was No. 308284. It seems to me the first bullet has been neglected by the shooters. I did not like the point cavity of this mould (it was too long to suit me) so I cut it off about half way, making a short and wide hollow in the point. When cast of a good hard alloy, the bullet weighs about 156 grains and is the very best killer on vermin, etc., of any cast bullet I have ever used. It blasts them down like a young cannon, lifting them off the ground and slapping them down again to stay. We have never had any vermin even get to its feet again if hit anywhere near right. If hit in the leg it will cut it off as if a knife were used.

One evening I was with a friend who is a very good game shot. He tried this load on a large Jack at about 100 yards distance. He surely was surprised at how it went down and exclaimed, "My Gosh! Wouldn't that make a peach of a deer load!" The Jack was almost cut in two.

The short bullet measures .905 inch long, with a very abrupt taper at the point. The hollow point comes below this taper and, on striking ground or rocks, it seems to blow this shallow point off, making it almost glance proof. Although it will glance sometimes it is the best cast bullet I have ever shot in this respect.

This bullet, of course, has a gas check. My best load so far for all purposes in the .30-'06, is 20 grains of Hercules No. 2400. The way I figure, this gives a velocity of 1850 to 1900 f.-s.

Now as to accuracy: I have tried it on the 100-yard range and the first group fired was just one inch for five shots but I believe this was a little too good. My groups go into 2 inches right along. I use a 330 Weaver scope on an Enfield. I have also shot a few groups with a star-gauged Springfield at 60 yards, using the regular sights. Groups measured from 1 inch to 1 3/4 inches; all groups fired from rest of course.

One very important fact about this bullet in all rifles I have tried so far, is its very flat trajectory for this shape of bullet. My rifle is sighted to hit center at 100 yards, with this load. One morning quite early I saw a young jack rabbit sitting by my 200-yard target, and, thinking I would play a joke on him, I got my rifle, placed it on a rest and let him have it. Nothing happened so I held a little lower and tried again. This time he got up and ran a few yards away and sat up straight. I then held on his ears. He went down and scarcely kicked. He was shot through the neck. Another jack was sitting by a sage brush all humped up; I dropped to a prone position holding on the top edge of his shoulders. He was hit center and on stepping it off I found him to be 170 long steps away.

My wife enjoys shooting this load as much as I. She kept count of 30 shots fired from 50 yards to 200 yards on all kinds of vermin: jacks, magpies, owls and hawks. Just 27 head fell with one jack taking two shots. I made two clean misses, just poor holding on my part. My wife got 11 straight clean kills.

This bullet should prove to be good on deer for ranges under 200 yards. But I believe the longer and heavier No. 308284 would be a better big game bullet, in fact a friend of mine is going to try it on elk this fall and will let you know what happens. I have not used this bullet much as yet, but

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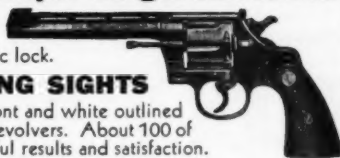
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it seems to be as accurate as the smaller bullet.

I have tried the 169-grain Squibb H. P. but don't like it nearly as well as that ugly little 308291. This bullet might well be called "The Ugly Duckling." I use a seating depth of .425 inch in .30-'06; .390 inch in .30-40 Krag and .490 inch in .30-30. I use 18 grains No. 2400 in the Krag and 17 grains in the .30-30. Any of the above loads make a much better load for vermin than the .22 Hornet in my opinion.—L. E. NAUMAN.

WANTS PRACTICAL LEAD LOADS

I HAVE read with interest your column in THE AMERICAN RIFELMAN for several years. It is entirely free of commercial bias.

Do you know of any gas-check open-point bullet which is accurate enough for target work at 200 yards and capable of anchoring woodchucks at this range when fired at nearly maximum gas-check velocities in the Krag, Enfield and Springfield? I am thinking of using the Bond K-311 or J-311 with an open point. Would this be satisfactory?

I would like to know also if it is practical to use round balls (buckshot) in the Krag and a .32-40 Winchester SS with a No. 3 barrel. I want this load chiefly for squirrels and plinking at tin cans, etc. I have read several of your comments on this in THE RIFELMAN and in Mattern's book.—W. D.

Answer: I do not know of any gas-check bullet which at gas-check velocities will give sufficient accuracy for dependable hits on woodchucks at 200 yards. For killing effect and 200-yard accuracy I would favor the 190-grain B. & M. or the 207-grain Ideal and similar bullets without hollow point. The objection to these is that they will ricochet badly. In the hollow-point style one of the most popular among woodchuck hunters is the 169-grain Squibb gas-check bullet of any make. The old favorite load was from 20 to 23 grains Hercules Lightning, but today I believe you would get better accuracy with Hercules 2400 or with I.M.R. No. 4227. The most accurate gas-check bullet we have used in the .30 caliber rifles is the 150-grain gas check made by Bond for Guy Loverin. I



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hope you can identify it by weight from the Bond list. The number was 311910.

In the Krag I believe you will find round lead balls practical up to 25 yards with light charges of Bullseye or Pistol Powder No. 5 or 6. The .32-20 80-grain bullet or the 110-grain .30-30 caliber bullet with 3 grains Bullseye is useful for such purposes also. In the .32-40 I had good results at 35 yards with the Ideal round ball and 4 grains No. 80. Bulk shotgun smokeless is better adapted for light round-ball loads than No. 80 powder. A round ball should be at least .003 inch larger than the groove diameter and may be as much as .006 inch oversize.

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32. W-SPL. AND .30-'06

I HAVE a problem here which I hope you can solve for me. What I would like to know is this: Why isn't the Winchester 32 Special as popular a gun as the .30-'06? Would you consider it a good deer rifle? What would the penetration and velocity be at 100 yards using a soft-nosed bullet?—H.A.K.

Answer: The .30-'06 is an all-around caliber suitable for almost any American shooting purpose with different loads selected for each individual purpose. It is powerful enough for any American game and it is light enough with suitable loads for small game and it is very useful for target practice with military loads or target loads. It is also accurate enough for these various purposes as well as for long-range game shooting. The .32 Winchester Special on the other hand is a very limited-purpose cartridge suitable only for Eastern deer shooting where ranges do not exceed 150 yards. It is almost ideal for that purpose, although not as effective as the .30-'06 even here. In other words, it is in the .30-30 Winchester class exactly and no more accurate and no more suitable for small-game shooting or target shooting or long-range game shooting than that cartridge. The modern ballistics are as follows:

At the Muzzle			
.30 W.C.F.	170 gr.	2200 f.-s.	11 boards
.32 Special	170 gr.	2250 f.-s.	12 boards
.30-'06	180 gr.	2700 f.-s.	17 boards
At 100 Yards			
.30 Winchester	1930 f.-s.	1410 ft.-lbs.	
.32 Winchester Special	1925 f.-s.	1395 ft.-lbs.	
.30-'06	2505 f.-s.	2505 ft.-lbs.	

ON RAISING COMBS

WHEN I put a Fecker Small Game Scope on my Winchester M-54 Hornet, I find that it raises the line of sight by nearly an inch. I have heard some authorities say that with this combination of rifle and scope

a 1/4-inch or 1/2-inch leather cheek pad should be placed on to raise the comb. How can a pad that only raises the comb that much support the cheek properly? Should not the pad raise the comb nearly an inch? But I find that a pad of this height makes it impossible to remove the bolt, and on a .30-'06 it would be impossible to manipulate the bolt at all. Please tell me how a stock should be designed so that it will fit properly with a telescope sight, and yet permit the bolt to be manipulated. How should a stock be designed so that it will have the same "feel" with both iron and telescopic sights?—J. W.

Answer: You have probably found that you could use a scope sight with the original stock. If so, you will realize what a tremendous advantage there is in only 1/2 inch added, and 1/2 inch is four times better or even more in proportion. However, it is possible to build a comb high enough for telescope sights and this is usually done on a target rifle of the small-bore type. When this is done the metallic sights are put on scope bases or have special bases to elevate them into the same plane as that occupied by the telescope sight so that the same stock will serve for both. In building such a comb it is necessary to cut an indenture in the comb point so that the bolt can be removed. With such a rifle it is, of course, impossible to clean from the breech unless a cleaning rod slot is cut in the comb.

The Rowley cheek pads can be stuffed with leather or a handkerchief to raise the comb as much as 3/4 inch. The full-size convex aluminum cheek rest of Westchester make raises it nearly that much also, and this is also true of the thick, soft rubber rest furnished by Richard Stam, 52 Presque St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTS PISTOL LOADS

I HAVE been using five grains of Pistol Powder No. 5, in the .45 Colt Automatic, with the government primer and bullet. I have a number of Remington shells which require the No. 2 1/2 primers. How much, if any, should I reduce this load?

I have also been using five grains of Pistol Powder No. 5, with the modern No. 1/2 primers in the .38-Special Colt revolver, back of the 156-grain lead bullet. I also have some Remington and Peters shells which require the No. 2 1/2 primers. Can I still use the five-grain load with safety? If not, how much would you advise using? I like a good load. Also what loads for the above cartridges with No. 2 1/2 primers would be all right for Pistol Powder No. 6?—A. R. H.

Answer: Your load of Pistol Powder No. 5 in the .45 A.C.P. is not excessive and you can use the same charge when changing to modern primers. However, in our own similar loads we have reduced the charge to 4.7 grains weight No. 5 powder which gives reliable functioning and more pleasant recoil, especially for rapid-fire practice. With modern primers the maximum load with No. 6 powder and the 230-grains M.C. bullet is 5.1 grains weight giving 870 f.-s. in the .45 A.C.P. I would suggest that you cut this load to between 4.5 and 4.8 grains weight.

In the .38 Special the maximum load with modern primers is 4.2 grains weight No. 6 powder giving 930 f.-s. This should be a safe load if you are seeking the maximum. In our own loads with a similar weight of bullet we regularly cut your charge to 3.8 grains weight No. 5 powder and we use the same charge of No. 6 powder.



The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results. Advertisements for The Members Exchange are accepted from members of the National Rifle Association, for their individual and personal transactions exclusively, at 1¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge

\$1.00. All dealers' advertisements are grouped under The Trading Post, the rate for which is 9¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50. Groups of letters and figures are computed as one word. No box number or blind ads accepted. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or they will be disregarded. Final closing date is the 10th of the preceding month. Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the condition of guns advertised the following standard phrases must be used: **Perfect** means factory condition. **Excellent** means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. **Very good** means practically new condition, implying very little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and very few and only minor surface scratches or wear. **Good** means moderate use with some finish worn off, and only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. **Fair** means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, and nothing worse than a few very minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is practical and sufficiently accurate for hunting purposes. **Poor** means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

THE MEMBERS EXCHANGE

For N. R. A. Members only, for their individual and personal transactions. This section provides a quick, inexpensive means for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

FOR SALE

ANNOUNCING a new International partnership in Antique & Modern Arms, W.G.C. Kimball of Woburn, Mass., and W. Keith Neal, the leading British authority. Mr. Neal will buy and Mr. Kimball will conduct the sales end. Lists available now. The style will be Kimball Arms Company, and it succeeds Baker & Kimball and Roberts & Kimball. The new company will deal in guaranteed Antiques, also will continue to build the Precision 257 Roberts and the heavy Match 30-06 Springfield. The firm also has the U. S. Agency for the new 20th Century Light Weight English Shotgun which it will advertise shortly. 1-37

ITHACA Standard 12, stock with cast off, very good, \$25.00. Single hbl. 12, \$5.00. Marlin 12 Pump, needs repairs, \$10.00. Engraved Hammer 12, good, \$12.00. **WANT**—3 deerkins. Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y. 1-37

COMPENSATOR with skeet and modified tubes, used less than two hundred rounds, fitted to 16 gauge Browning barrel, in excellent condition. Twenty-five dollars complete C.O.D. with privilege of inspection. C. L. Russell, 89 Arundel Place, St. Louis, Mo. 1-37

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RIFLEMAN, 8 years, 1926 to 1933 inclusive, unbound, good condition, best offer f.o.b. R. L. Bailey, Box 571, Indio, California. 1-37

ALL MAKES, Rifle Telescope Sights; Mounts; Shooting Accessories; Leica Cameras. Robert W. Knight, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 2-37

30-06 ENFIELD SPORTER, French Walnut Stock, cheek-piece, pistol grip, swivels & sling, 3 1/2 power Goetz Hunting Scope. Very good. \$50.00. Remington 12 gauge Auto, full choke, fair, \$15.00. Howe's Modern Gunsmith, volumes 1 & 2, \$11.00. Weaver 355 Scope & Mounts, new, \$9.00. **WANT**—4X Noske internal. H. M. Moon, P. O. Box 270, Twin Falls, Idaho. 1-37

DALEY Sporter Hornet, 4 power Fecker, micro mounts, very good, \$65.00. Heavy barrel Target 54 Winchester 220 Swift, Lyman front and rear, 8 power Lyman Targetspot, excellent to perfect, \$100.00. A. C. Norfleet, Tarboro, N. C. 1-37

COLT Lightning Model, 5 1/2" barrel, 38 W.C.F., highly engraved, nickel plated, pearl grip, price \$47.50. Joe Steinlauf, 3851 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Illinois. 1-37

HOLLAND & HOLLAND Paradox 10 bore; with mould; one of pair made for English Lord; about new; cost about \$550.00 there; sell \$135.00; 6 to 8 weeks. Dr. Geo. R. Hays, Richmond, Indiana. 1-37

30 EXPRESS, 30-06, good, stock marred some; Weaver 3-30 scope, good. Both \$39.00. Not separated. Cash only. Clark Martin, Colfax, Wash. 1-37

EXCELLENT 23AA Savage with 4X Ranger Scope, swivels, \$26.00. New 20X Wollensak, \$10.50. C. J. Nieset, Millersville, Ohio. 1-37

303 SAVAGE Carbine, excellent condition, leather case, \$30.00, or will trade for Colt 38 Master, or Woodsman 6 1/2" barrel, must be in good condition. Paul J. Videcoq, 1528 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif. 1-37

SAVAGE 300 Mod. 20 Bolt, excellent, \$35.00. Savage 300 Mod. 99-K, excellent, sling, mahogany finish leather case, value \$100.00, sell \$65.00. Frank Tuck, 900 Courtlandt Ave., Near 161st St., Bronx, N. Y. C. 1-37

REAL BARGAINS IN USED SIGHTS!! 48's good, \$6.00; excellent, \$7.50; good as new, \$9.00. Goss, excellent, \$8.00. Darkow extensions, excellent, \$8.25; good as new, \$9.50. Wollensak Riflescope, good as new, \$7.95. **ALL POSTPAID**. Zeppelin Arms, Akron, Ohio. 1-37

MAUSER SPORTER, 250-3000, Sedgley Special Barrel, Girard Hunting Scope "C", double set triggers, cheek piece, sling, barrel, scope, mechanism perfect, stock good. First draft for \$50.00. Also Mauser Remodeled Sporter 8-M, sling, with Ideal #10 Reloading Tools, Mold, barrel excellent, stock good, tools perfect, 40 cartridges. First draft for \$25.00. B. Aiken, 262 E. Beau St., Washington, Penna. 1-37

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN 1929-1936, inclusive, \$12.00. 1917 Colt .45 Revolver, good, 90 cartridges, \$12.50. 4X Ranger Scope, mounts, \$7.50. 8-MM Ideal Tool, sizing die, \$4.00. J. H. Bettschart, Hopkins, Minn. 1-37

92 WINCHESTER, 32-20, excellent, thoroughly overhauled, new factory 24" octagon barrel, reblued, neck oil finished, equal new. Price \$22.50. List \$42.30. Albert T. Rowe, Meadow, Tennessee. 1-37

WINCHESTER 52, Speedlock, 17A, new condition. First money order \$35.00. M. H. Miller, City Hall, Wellington, Kansas. 1-37

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DELUXE B&L Prismatic Scope and tripod, extra eyepiece, \$55.00. Colt single action 22 Hornet, \$50.00. 357 Magnum 6", \$45.00. **USRA** 10", \$20.00. Roper grips for K-22, \$6.00. All new condition. Robert W. Knight, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 1-37

B&M 2 1/2X Scope with mounts, the (Hunter) model, excellent condition, \$25.00. Oscar Palmore, 3120 Floyd Ave., Richmond, Va. 1-37

M54, 30-06, 48W, NRA stock, fired 140 times, excellent, \$50.00. B. Petrok, 519 10th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. 1-37

WINDAGE—A Shooter's magazine, published monthly, 50¢ per year. Carries Western scores, news, views. Windage, Gresham, Oregon. 1-37

POPE WINCHESTER Rifles for sale. Failing health compels me to sell my two .22 cal. L.R. Pope Rifles. Description and price on request. All letters answered. A. C. Behe, R.D. #5, Box 73, Johnstown, Penna. 1-37

ONE WINCHESTER B3 Scope, Micrometer Mounts, good condition, \$18.00. 2000 Service bullets, 150 grain, \$4.50 a thousand. 10 lb. Pyro DG, 50¢ a pound. 1000 rounds 30-06 M-1 ammunition. G. H. Miller, 679 West Hancock Ave., Detroit, Michigan. 1-37

BUCHELL-TELL Pistol 22 L.R. perfect, \$45.00. Army Colt .45 Auto, fine, \$13.00. 6 1/2" Woodsman, holster, perfect, \$21.50. S.A. Colt Hornet, perfect, \$17.50. Field Glass, fine, \$5.00. Rollei-flex Camera 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 Tessar 3.8, case, fine, \$45.00. R. E. Willard, 1701 Granville Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1-37

CASH ONLY—Springfield Sporter barrel and complete action, new, \$25.00. Savage 38-55, very good, \$20.00. Autographed Modern Gunsmith, \$10.00. Krag Action, \$3.50. Michael Labanowicz, Voorheesville, N. Y. 1-37

MR. NESS SAYS: (November Issue) "SMOOTHIE" is a thin graphite lubricant distinguished by an abnormally large proportion of the finest graphite and a new sperm-oil base. We have tried this in several gun actions and it seems to be smoother or more slick than anything so far tried." 40¢ (coin) postpaid. Why not try it right now? Floyd Hartman, 212 Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y. 1-37

SAVAGE Model 19, very good, best offer. Thomas McNaughton, 3319 Russell, North, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1-37

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ENGRAVED Ballard 32-40 D.S., P.G., Barrel, Stock, Sights, False Muzzle & all Reloading Tools by H. M. Pope, excellent in & out, \$100.00. W. E. Shropshire, Buena Vista, Colo. 1-37

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.270 WINCHESTER M54, NRA, Speedlock; Lyman 48W, new Weaver 3-29S Scope with custom screws, new B&M #26 Reloading Tool; new case, sling. Fired 160 factory. Inside perfect condition; bluing worn moderately on buttplate and floorplate, outside otherwise excellent. Guaranteed very accurate, \$65.00. Earl M. Harvey, Windham, Conn. 1-37

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Send your ad along promptly, for the 10th of January is final closing date for the February issue. Then prepare yourself for a heavy mail, the first few days of February!

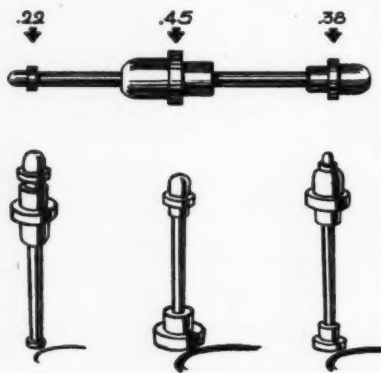
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LATE WINCHESTER 52 Heavy, selected for accuracy, including: Vaver Miel rear, Redfield front, Vaver Q.D. barrel band and sunshade, sling, equalizer, all factory condition, sell only complete outfit \$69.00, cost \$99.00. Targetspot 10X perfect \$45.00. Hartman trunk \$6.00. Vion 33x spotting scope, worn outside \$15.00. Parker cleaning rod \$1.50. Rifle shooting glasses \$6.00. B&L tripod \$6.50. 1500 Peters Tackhole, match lot \$6.00. 500 Klean-bore \$1.50. H&R USRA model, extra grip, Parker rod, case, perfect, \$27.00. B&M model 28 reloader 270 caliber, 100 primed cases, 1000 primers and gas-checks, 2 loading blocks, 100 bullets, ladle, funnel, outfit never used, \$15.00. Satisfactory condition all items guaranteed, you pay shipping. Herbert Engemann, 319 Grant St., Galion, Ohio. 1-37

W54, 30-30, excellent, \$24.00. Remington 17, 20 gauge full, pad, excellent, \$24.00. Colt Frontier 32-20, fair, holster, \$13.00. W54 NRA stock, good, \$7.50. 2 used Springfield barrels, each \$1.00. 5 String Banjo, case, \$9.00. Lyman 438, plain mounts, \$12.00. Weaver 3-30 scope only, elevation, \$15.00. 7 Jewel Elgin pocket watch, like new, \$7.00. 190 30-30 150 grain bullets, O.P., for 30-06 reloads, \$1.50. 1000 NC, NM Primers for 30-06, \$2.75. 200 220 Swift empties, \$2.00. 100 257 Roberts empties, \$1.00. Jack Reid, Glendive, Montana. 1-37

K-22, EXCELLENT, \$25.00. Win. S.S. heavy action, double set. Scheutzen stock, with standard 52 barrel, outside good, bore excellent, \$20.00. E. J. Edson, Neosho, Mo. 1-37

SEND the names and addresses of the five best shots in your club and get the NEW ZEPPELIN CATALOG FREE! Zeppelin Arms, Akron, Ohio. 1-37

A-1 GOV'T. SLINGS, 50¢. Swivels 60¢ post-paid. New low prices! Fecker Scopes! Complete line Noke Scopes. Ammunition Bargains. List Free! Weaver #29S Scope \$10.50. #355 \$9.00, #330 \$27.50 net. J. Warahal & Sons, First at Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 1-37

WINCHESTER 52, late model #30436, 17A, factory rear, perfect. Will include canvas case, sling and rod, \$38.00. Norman W. Swett, 20 Highland Road, Belmont, Mass. 1-37

REMINGTON Automatic, 12 gauge, 2 barrels 30" full, 26" improved cylinder, excellent, \$42.00. Fox AE 12, 30" full, Krupp barrels, excellent, \$55.00. WANT—Excellent Parker 20 gauge or high grade 12. Will trade. Joe Harris, 2606 Monterey, St. Joseph, Missouri. 1-37

WINCHESTER 54, cal. .257 Nat'l. Match Model, scope blocks, open sights, sling, recently purchased new, perfect, \$50.00. Marlin 22 Model 39 Hi-Speed bolt. Custom butt stock, cheek piece. Weaver 329S scope, S mount, Whelan sling and swivels, Lyman tang, excellent, \$24.50. 3 B&M Bullet Seaters .25 Rem., .250-3000 & .30-06 at \$1.25 each. G. A. Stanier, 62 Rossmore Place, Belleville, N. J. 1-37

"SMOOTHIE" is found at All dealers. REFUSE substitutes—There's a reason! (colins). Floyd Hartman, 212 Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y. 1-37

WINCHESTER 52, heavy barrel, Speedlock, 48J, 17A, perfect, \$45.00. Marlow Jenks, Tangent, Oregon. 1-37

H. W. MONTIMER ("Gunmaker to His Majesty") 1/1 Duelling Pistols. Beautiful condition, like new. Mahogany case, original accessories. Gold pans & vents. About 1790. \$99.00. Photo 9¢. W&C Scott Monte Carlo, 12-28" Damascus. New. Present quotation \$600.00. \$250.00. Special Savage M99T 22 H.P., Stoeger cheek piece. New. Very accurate. \$35.00. Savage 32 Anto, new bbl. Fine. \$14.00. Colts 38 D.A. Lightning. Fair, \$5.00. M. O. Stamp. Fred Mills, Deerfield, Mass. 1-37

WINCHESTER 54/06, perfect inside, good outside, 48W, cheekpiece stock, pad, sling, \$35.00. Factory new 39 Marlin, \$18.00. Perfect S.A. Sportsman, holster, \$16.00. WANT—Good Winchester 95/06. R. Vincent, 1290 Brockton, Redlands, California. 1-37

ITHACA No. 2 Magnum Double 12-30 full, \$30.00. Daniel Lefever Double 12-30, \$40.00. Sedgley Springfield 30-06 Sporter, \$45.00. Mauser 256 Newton 24 in., \$50.00. Stevens Hornet Diller relined 44½ action, \$35.00. Ballard 22 Target 26 in. relined. Malcolm 4X Scope, Lyman click mounts, \$50.00. S&W 44 Special Target, Heiser holster No. 708, \$35.00. K-22, 2 sets grips, Heiser holster No. 1710, \$30.00. 2 B&M Model 26 reloading tools, many extras. All guns excellent & very good. John Specht, 1059 Harbor St., Conneaut, Ohio. 1-37

B&L DRAW TUBE Scope with O'Hare stand. Both perfect. \$25.00. Norman W. Swett, 20 Highland Road, Belmont, Mass. 1-37

THREE BARREL Shotgun, 16, excellent, \$165.00. S&W Straightline, perfect, \$25.00. B. Boese, 200 Davis, Dayton, Ohio. 1-37

WINCHESTER 52 H.B. Speed Lock, Redfield front, very good, \$37.50. H&R USRA 7", perfect, \$17.00. Ideal Reloader No. 4, 32-20, \$3.00. Winchester Reloader 32 W.C.F., \$1.50. Arthur Lammi, Stanton, Nebraska. 1-37

BROCKWAY Muzzle Loader and Brockway Scope as shown top page seven December issue Rifleman. Ready for matches mid and long range; full line accessories. \$100.00. Another, also .45 calibre, with Malcolm Scope and all accessories, the rifle I use in matches, fine \$70.00. Write for big list of round ball and bullet muzzle loading match rifles and supplies, especially powders and caps. E. M. Farris, N&W Ry. YMCA, Portsmouth, Ohio. 1-37

52, PERFECT, 17A, \$35.00. Heavy 52, perfect, 48J, 17A, \$48.00. Excellent Walnut Hill, 48, 17A, \$32.00. Perfect Walnut Hill, 17A, no rear sight, \$25.00. 7 m/m Mauser, set triggers, checked stock, excellent, \$65.00. Camp Perry 10", speed action, excellent, \$23.00. New 48J, \$7.00. Leo Brennan, 28 George St., Bristol, Conn. 1-37

38 OUTDOORSMAN, perfect. Heiser holster, \$30.00. Jordan Tool complete, dies for .38 Special and .32-20, \$15.00. Ideal Lubricator, .38 Special Dies, \$6.00. .38 Special 160 Grain Bullets standard, 50¢ per 100 while they last. Miller Bullet Caster, \$4.00. Raccoon Coat, size 40, needs lining, \$35.00. D. S. Perry, 1310 East State St., Ithaca, N. Y. 1-37

BEAUTIFUL engraved Reising, pearl grips, extra magazine, cleaning rod, in case, excellent, \$50.00. 7½ inch S.A. Colt 38 Special, very good, \$25.00. Stevens 12 gauge Double, good, \$12.50. 5000 rounds, 1917, 1918 ammunition, \$2.00 per 100. Bull Gun. Mauser action, 30 inch Sukalle barrel, Cirassian stock, very good, \$55.00. WANT—Magnum Mauser action. C. R. Hiatt, 206 South Third, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 1-37

.30 CALIBER Gas Checks, \$1.10 per 1000 postpaid. R. W. Kampen, 557 Pearl Ave., Rockford, Illinois. 2-37

S&W .38-44 Outdoorsman, near perfect, holster, \$30.00. Winchester Model 92 .25-20, excellent, \$15.00. Case wartime .30-06, high-grade, \$15.00. WANT—B&L Drawtube or other good spotter. W. Stump, Denison, Iowa. 1-37

RESTOCKED Enfield, Pacific Mic. rear, very good, \$23.00. 4X German Hunting Scope, mounts for Enfield & M99 Savage, good, \$20.00. Together \$41.00. 15X Spotting Scope, good, \$5.00. Malcolm 8X C mounts, perfect, \$18.00. WANTED—Prismatic Spotting Scope. W. A. Noll, 306 Summit St., Marshfield, Wis. 1-37

PERMABLU guarantees factory type re-blue. Not paint. Gunsmith's favorite. Never fails. 50¢. Easy instructions. Permablu Co., Dept. 100, Davenport, Iowa. 1-37

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UNERTL 6X eyepiece for 10X Targetspot, fine, \$5.00. Standard 52 barrel, fine in, good out, \$8.00. Krag Carbine, custom stock, Pacific rear, fair out, good in, \$20.00. Winchester Single Shot Hornet, 22 inch Sedgley barrel, scope blocks only, good out, fine in, \$20.00. Lyman 17A, \$1.50. T. T. Farren, Cardin, Oklahoma. 1-37

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS. Large list 20¢. Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco, Calif. 4-37

WINCHESTER Model 12, 12 ga. Trap & Field Grade, excellent, 30 in. full, extra skeet 26 in. barrel, stock and forearms checked, cost \$135.00, sell \$80.00. Walt Jung, Thief River Falls, Minn. 1-37

BAUSCH & LOMB Draw Tube, perfect, \$23.00 cash, no trades. Robert Church, Cresco, Iowa. 1-37

REMINGTON S.S. 30-40, \$10.00. Krag, \$12.00. S&W .38 Break-Open, \$6.00. Hammerless, \$7.00. 22 and 32 R.F., \$3.00 each. Fred Winwright, Grayling, Michigan. 1-37

MODEL 30-S Remington .257 Rem.-Roberts, better than excellent except Lyman scope blocks poorly mounted. Colt .38 Super, very good, Heiser belt holster, Clark shoulder holster. Will sell above this month best cash offers. E. Thixtun, 551 N. Second Ave., Canton, Ill. 1-37

.35 WINCHESTER, very good, \$22.50. .22 OMT, excellent, \$25.00. Webley Air Pistol, very good, \$7.50. Ralph Drake, Osborne, Kansas. 1-37

MANNLICHER Schoenauer Featherweight, 30-06, single trigger, excellent, like new, first money order f.o.b. \$85.00. F. Gutschmidt, 6411 Luedla, Cleveland, Ohio. 1-37

WINCHESTER 95 30-03, Lyman Receiver Sight, \$26.00. S&W 38 Safety Hammerless, \$10.00. Colts 36 cap & ball, \$6.00. Colts 45 Auto, \$14.00. S&W M&P 38-6, \$14.00. S&W 38-4, \$11.00. Winchester S.S. 38-55, \$8.00. Ray Nelson, Roy, Utah. 1-37

LYMAN Targetspot 8X fine crosshairs, much worn, optically perfect, 1/4 click mounts, \$37.50. E.E. Binoculars 6x30, heavy leather case, good, \$20.00. C. Streed, 1315 Harmon, Minneapolis, Minn. 1-37

WINCHESTER 54, Snipers Model, 30-06, heavy barrel, Target Rifle, perfect, \$75.00. Marlin 30-30 Rifle Model 94, fine, \$16.50. WANT—32-44 Smith & Wesson Revolver. Dr. Raymond V. Alquist, Clay Center, Kansas. 1-37

WINCHESTER 220 Standard 54, excellent, extremely accurate, 10X Targetspot, very good, \$82.00; \$42.00 each. Krag Sporter, action good, bore fair, Lyman blocks, Pacific click, Pacific band front, \$14.00. Collectors: 1896 Spencer Pump 12 poor, \$8.00. No trades. Harold Cartwright, Hannibal, Mo. 1-37

M-1 .22 CAL. RIFLE, 17A front, 48 rear, 2 clips, good condition, accurate, \$25.00. P. R. Lillibridge, Manchester, Iowa. 1-37

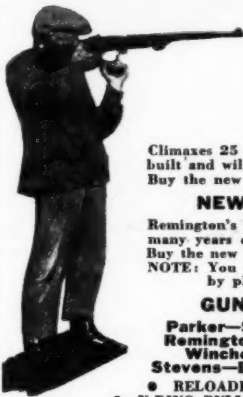
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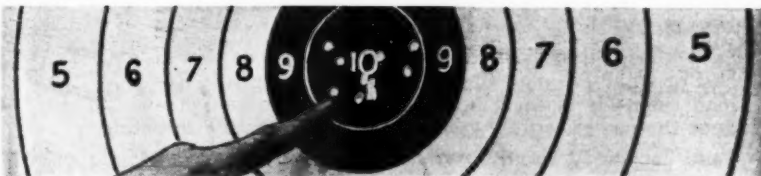
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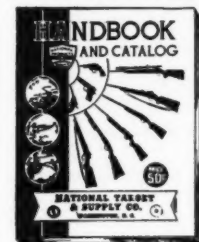
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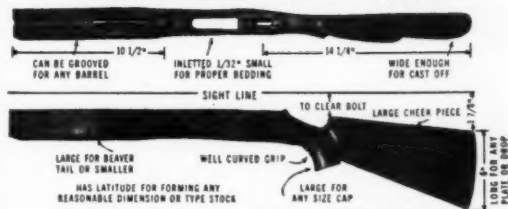
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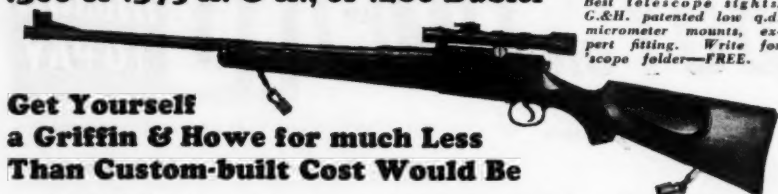
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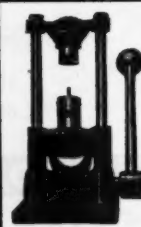
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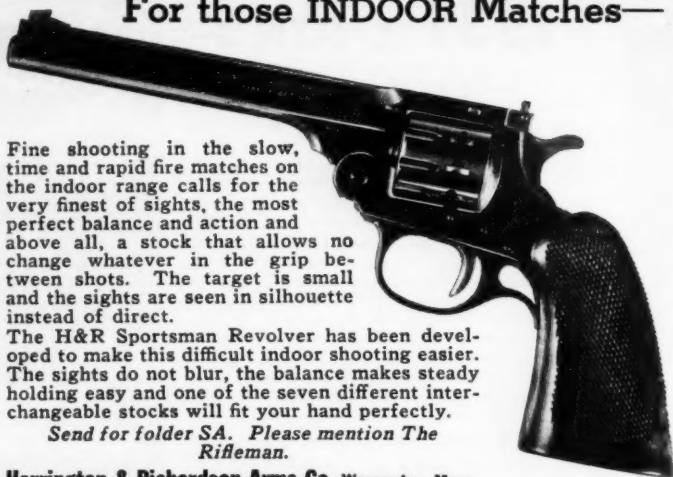
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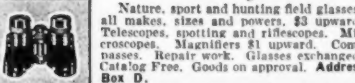
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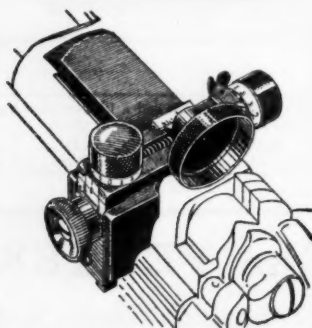
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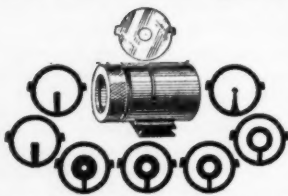
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POLELESS Umbrella Tent 9 x 9, sewed in floor, used only ten days, cost \$35.00. Trade for Auto 12 ga. or Woodsman or \$22.50. S&W 38 Special 6-in., excellent to perfect, \$22.50. Lyman Junior Scope, perfect, \$7.00. Mossberg Scope, new, \$5.50. Ralph W. Jones, Martinsburg, Iowa. 1-37

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HEAVY BARREL 52, 48J, 17A, very good; Standard barrel 52, very good; Winchester 54, 30-30, excellent, Lyman 48; Super 38, excellent; S&W Outdoorsman, perfect; Colt Police Positive, 5 in., very good; L. C. Smith, Specialty, double, ventilated, single trigger, very good. WANT—Springfield M-1; Relais Pistol; Single barrel trap guns; 300 Savage, 30-30 Carbine; Scopes any kind; actions of all kinds. New guns at low prices or trade on above. L. W. Howland, 3931 Montgomery Ave., Norwood, Ohio. 1-37

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WANTED—38 Colt Shooting Master, and Woodsman 6 1/2" barrel, must be in excellent condition and cheap. Paul J. Videcoq, 1528 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif. 1-37

WANTED—Winchester Model 12 16 ga. Pump. Have S&W 38 Special, 4" bbl., shot 6 times. Harold Eastwood, Romeo, Mich. 1-37

WANTED—New Krag barrel, Zeiss Scope, Redfield Mounts. E. A. Hatton, Del Rio, Texas. 1-37

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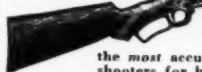
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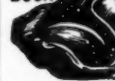


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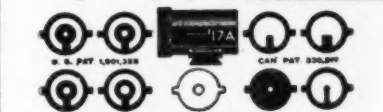
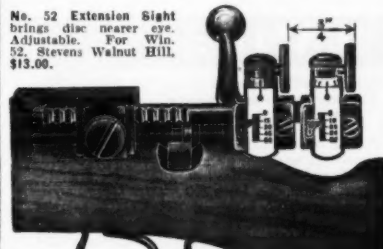
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WANTED—Arms & Man prior to 1922, Shooting and Fishing, The Rifle, Mann's Bullet's Flight, other gun books, excellent Springfield Style T. R. N. Stall, 130 E. Washington, Indianapolis, Ind. 1-37

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WANTED—Good Colt Ace. Colt 1917. Winchester M11 or 12 or Remington M11. 12 ga. Must price reasonable. Wm. Hinton, R. #3, Hiawatha, Kansas. 1-37

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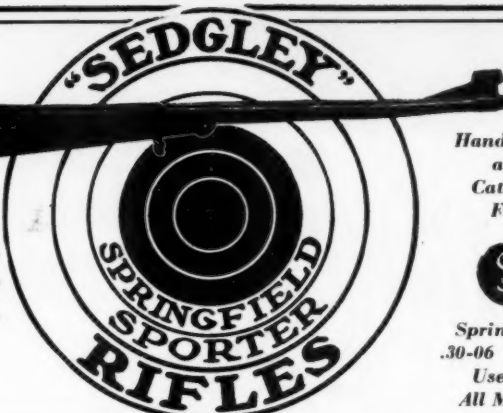
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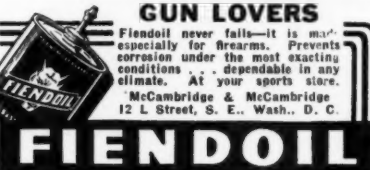
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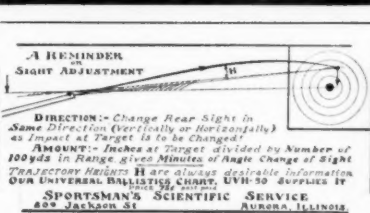


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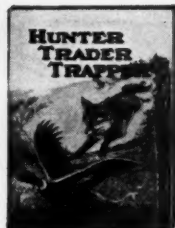
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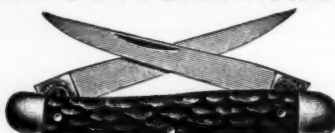


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